State Library

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 16. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 21, 1859. NO. 8.

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,........$2 50
Daily " " " " "......... 6 00

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,..........$1 00
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

T. M. SMITH, JOHN MCLAURIN.
SMITH & McLAURIN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFER TO
JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
September 23, 1859—4-1y

H. W. GROVES,
INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
September 23, 1859—4-6m

GEO. S. GILLESPIE,

GENERAL AGENT, will hereafter be found at the office of W. W. Peirce, Esq., through whom he will make the usual advances on Produce, render sales, fill orders and forward goods promptly;—attend to the negotiation and sale of paper, &c., &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 9, 1859—2-1m*

J. B. SOUTHERLAND,
(LATE OF WARSAW, DUPLIN COUNTY, N. C.)
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give prompt personal attention to all orders addressed to him. He has a Warehouse convenient for storing Goods and Country Produce.
Aug 19, 1859. 51-3m

EDWARD McPHERSON.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET.

☞ Orders for Goods accompanied by the cash, or from punctual customers solicited, and will receive prompt and faithful attention. [July 29, 1859.

A. E. HALL,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Lutterloh's Wharf, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 5th, 1859. 49-1y

WILLIAM D. MAHN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will pay strict attention to all business entrusted to his care, and solicits a share of public patronage.
Office in Hall's building, No. 43, (up stairs,) North Water st.
April 8, 1859. 32-1y

ALLEN & CLARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN LIME, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment. [April 1, 1859—31tf

F. M. BIZZELL,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 29 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Prompt and personal attention given to the reception of all kinds country produce, either for sale or shipment.

Orders for groceries from *cash* customers will receive immediate attention, free of commissions.
Nov. 19th, 1858 12-1y*
Fay. Obs. 12 mos. and send bill to this office immediately.

WM. H. TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIMBER, COTTON, FLOUR,* and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.

My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light. Nov. 12—11-1y

Harness & Leather Establishment.

EVERY variety of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole Leather, Calf Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle, every description of Ploughs and Agricultural Implements. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.

☞ Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and repaired. JAMES WILSON,
Dec. 3.—14-1y No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

WILLIAM J. PRICE.
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water Street.
Nov. 24th, 1858. 68-1y-w.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON. N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.

W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.

Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or ocharge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 28th, 1858 39-tf

WM. L. JACOBS'
CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS FACTORY,
No. 39 MARKET ST.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of informing his customers, and the public generally, that, having purchased of Mr. John J. Conoly his entire stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, &c., he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at the old stand of Mr. Conoly.

Those wishing anything in his line, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as he has a splendid stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, WHIPS, MARTINGALES, SPURS, COLLARS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, VALISES, &c., which he will sell low for cash.

He has also on hand a fine assortment of HUB BANDS, COACH LAMPS and HANDLES, and SHAFT TIPS, for sale low.

☞ REPAIRING done at short notice, and on reasonable terms. WM. L. JACOBS.
April 13, 1859.—196-3m—33-1y.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!!
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,
COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS!

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

These *Gums* remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, *purifying the blood,* giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents *nightmare.*

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures *costiveness.*

One dose taken after each meal will cure *Dyspepsia.*

One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve *Sick Headache.*

Only one dose immediately relieves *Colic,* while

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for *Cholera Morbus,* and a preventive of *Cholera.*

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

One bottle taken for *Jaundice* removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well.

One dose, often repeated, cures *Chronic Diarrhœa* in its worst form, while *Summer and Bowel Complaints* yield almost to the first dose.

A few bottles will cure *Dropsy* by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for *Fever and Ague, Chill Fever* and all Fevers of a *Bilious type.* It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who are using it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, No. 335 Broadway, N. York. Retailed by all Druggists. Sold also by W. H. LIPPITT, WALKER MEARES, and DRAKE & McLIN, Wilmington, N. C. March 24th, 1859.—30-1y

SPALDING'S ROSE MARY

"Rosemary is an admirable stimulant; it will promote the growth of the hair, and cure headache. Purified Castor Oil is valuable for its nourishing and strengthening properties, and when they are skilfully blended, so as to be free from greasiness, and the injurious properties of alcohol and spirits, they form an invaluable and THE BEST REMEDY for all diseases of the hair and scalp. Such is Mr. Spalding's preparation."—[Christian Watchman.

SPALDING'S ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL

Is warranted, 1st, to beautify the hair. 2d, to curl the hair beautifully. 3d, to remove dandruff effectually. 4th, to restore hair to bald heads. 5th, to force the beard and whiskers to grow. 6th, to prevent hair from falling off.—7th, to cure all diseases of the scalp. 8th, to prevent hair turning grey. 9th, to cure headache. 10th, to kill hair eaters.

If you are not satisfied, *try it.* All genuine has the signature of the Proprietor—take no other—J. RUSSELL SPALDING, 27 Tremont st., opposite Museum, Boston, Mass. Sold by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.
June 3d, 1859. 40-9m

Rewards.

$300 REWARD.

I WILL PAY the above reward of three hundred dollars for the delivery in any jail in the State, of negroes WILLIAM and LEMUEL, or one hundred and fifty dollars for either.

They are now supposed to be lurking in the upper part of Duplin and in the lower part of Wayne County, are brothers, one 25 and the other 28 years of age, both very black, about six feet high; the former stout, with a slight blemish on one eye, the latter rather more slender.
S. J. HUNTER,
Bear Swamp, Duplin County, N. C.
September 2, 1859—1-2m*.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the oath of C. B. Miller, that three slaves, his property, (viz:) HARRY, SAM, and SIMON, hath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods and other obscure places, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require them, the said slaves forthwith to surrender themselves to their master or other lawful authority, and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door and two other public places of said county, and warn the said slaves that if they do not immediately return to their said master, it is lawful for any person to capture them by slaying them or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals, this 25th January, 1859.
W. T. J. VANN, J. P., [SEAL.]
A. LAMONT, J. P., [SEAL.]

DESCRIPTIONS:

HARRY is stout built, black complexion, about 50 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, and weighs about 175 pounds.

SAM is thick set, dark complected, about 30 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 160 pounds.

SIMON is stout built, copper color, about 26 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and weighs 170 lbs.

$150 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE A REWARD of Fifty Dollars for either of the above negroes, dead or alive, delivered to me or for their confinement in Jail so that I can get them.
C. B. MILLER.
New Hanover Co., Jan. 25th, 1859 22-1yuoo

Wanted.

DITCHERS WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBERS wish to hire fifteen or twenty good hands to ditch. Fare wages will be paid for such hands. Those wishing employment will please apply soon to either of the subscribers near Harrel's Store, New Hanover county, N. C.
NOAH HIGHSMITH,
J. W. TAYLOR.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-3t*

NOT A HUMBUG.

WANTED.—One or more Young Men in each State, to whom will be paid $30 to $75 per month and expenses. For particulars address, with stamp,
M. B. ALLEN & CO.,
Sept. 2d, 1859—1-3m. Plaistow, N. H.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER is in market for a number of Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such property for sale would do well to give me a call or address me at Six Runs, Sampson county, N. C. JOHN BARDEN.
August 19th, 1859. 52-6m

FULL CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES.

ALL PERSONS WISHING TO SELL NEGROES, are requested to call on the subscriber, as he is determined to pay prices that will justify persons to sell. Please call on me or address me at Clinton, N. C., and you shall have the worth of your Negroes if you will sell them to me; and that without telling fibs, or that Negroes have fallen.
L. A. POWELL,
Aug. 5th, 1859.—49-6m* Clinton, N. C.

NOTICE—NEGROES WANTED.

TO THE FARMERS AND CITIZENS of the counties of Duplin, Wayne, Johnston, Harnett, Moore, Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover and Sampson:

The subscriber being desirous of purchasing a number of likely young Negroes, of all classes and descriptions, avails himself of this method of informing those who may have such property to dispose of, that they would do well to visit me at home, or address me at Clinton, N. C., for which they shall receive a visit. A word to the wise is sufficient, as it is well understood that I pay exceeding high prices.
EVERETT PETERSON.
March 4, 1859 27-9m

NOTICE TO SLAVE-HOLDERS IN NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

I AM IN MARKET NOW FOR THE PURPOSE OF BUYING NEGROES. All persons who have such property to dispose of would do well to call on me, or address me at Warsaw, N. C. I will go to any part of either of the above named States after negroes.

All letters promptly attended to.
August 26, 1859—52-6m. NORRIS FREDERICK.

NEGROES! NEGROES WANTED!!

GENTLEMEN YOUR OLD CUSTOMER IS YET in market for likely Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such for sale would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C. J. A. McARTHUR.
Dec. 17. 16-1y*

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE ROCKY POINT PLANTATION FOR SALE.

1,000 ACRES OF LAND, lying on the West side of the North East branch of the Cape Fear River, 18 miles from Wilmington, and three miles from the Railroad, known as the
VATTS, OR FERRY PLANTATION.

The Lands are underlaid with the best of marl, and well adapted to the growth of Cotton or Pea Nuts. There are 450 to 500 acres cleared, of as good Land as there is in the county, with a good Dwelling and out-houses, Negro Quarters, Stables and Barn, the last two, new framed buildings, immediately on the bank of the River.

If not sold before, the Land, Team and Farming Utensils. of all descriptions, will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on the 1st day of December.

TERMS.—The Land will be sold for one-fourth cash, balance in one, two, three and four years, with approved note bearing interest.

For further information, apply to LEVIN LANE, or
WM. W. LANE, Agent.

Tarboro' Southerner and Newbern Progress, copy weekly until otherwise ordered.
October 14th, 1859—7-tf.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DETERMINED TO GO SOUTH, offers for sale his *PLANTATION* and *LANDS,* in New Hanover County, 13 miles below Wilmington, consisting of 2,000 acres, more or less, fronting on the Cape Fear River upwards of two miles, running thence to the Sea, including Sound and Banks. There are two tasks of Tupentine Boxes cut, and Pines enough for five or six more tasks. Wood, both Oak and Pine, in abundance—quite a quantity of Mill Timber might be cut and all convenient to the water. Some two hundred acres of Marsh and Swamp Land, might be converted into a Rice Farm. The attention of persons wishing to embark in the culture of the Grape, is particularly invited.

On the premises are about 150 acres cleared land; quite a number of fruit trees; a small dwelling house and other necessary buildings, including negro houses.

To any person possessed of a sufficient force, this place offers facilities for making money rarely met with.

A further description is useless. Come and see for yourself. A bargain may be had, and no mistake.
J. G. PICKETT.
Sept. 30th, 1859. 5-tf

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go West, will sell, on moderate terms, his PLANTATION in Columbus county, situated 36 miles from Wilmington, on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, and within from half-a-mile to one-and-a-half miles from the Waccamaw Lake.

The tract contains 1,000 acres, of which 200 acres are under good fence, and in order for cultivation, and well adapted to the production of CORN, PEAS, COTTON and POTATOES. If desired, two Plantations might be made, containing 300 or 400 acres each, of good productive land, or the whole might be included in one plantation, well situated in one body.

The RANGE for Cattle and Hogs is unquestionably the best in the lower part of the State.

On the place is a NEW DWELLING, with seven comfortable rooms, Negro Houses, new Barn, and other usual outhouses. The stock would be sold with Plantation if desired.
Sept. 16, 1859—3-6m* H. J. SMITH.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE TIMBER, TURPENTINE AND FARMING LANDS.

OFFICE OF THE ALA. & FLA. R. R. Co.,
Pensacola, Sept 8, 1859.

THE Alabama and Florida Railroad Company will sell at Public Auction, in the city of Pensacola, on *Monday, the 5th day of December* next, and subsequent days, any portions of their lands lying along the Railroad, and Perdido and Escambia rivers; and between the Gulf of Mexico and the State line of Alabama. Within these limits are first rate Timber, Turpentine and some good Farming Lands.

The completion of the Railroad by the 25th April next to the State line of Alabama; and the construction immediately of a Branch Road of 5 miles in length connecting the valley of the Perdido with the city of Pensacola, will open a large portion of these lands to an easy, direct and cheap communication with the rising and valuable market of Pensacola.

Persons desirous of making purchases before the day appointed for the public sale, can do so at private sale on application to the undersigned at the office of the Company in the city of Pensacola.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. W. HUTTON,
Secretary Ala. & Fla. R. R. Co.
Sept. 16th, 1859. 3-ts.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell at public auction, at the late residence of Lott Croom, deceased, in New Hanover county, on Friday the 11th day of November, 1859, *THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE ACRES OF LAND,* more or less—adjoining the lands of Wm. S. Larkins, David E. Bunting and Wm. R. Penny, Esqrs., being the lands belonging to the estate of Lott Croom, deceased. The improvements consists of a dwelling and all necessary out buildings. About 100 acres of the tract is cleared and under cultivation the present year. There is a Water Mill seat a short distance from the dwelling; also one task of Turpentine boxes already cut.

Also, at the same time and place, one other tract of 125 acres, adjoining the lands of Thos. Futrel, Hillory Croom, and the heirs of Jesse Croom, deceased.

Also, one other tract of 125 acres, adjoining the lands of Col. Wm. Robitzsch and John R. Crews, Esq., upon which there is one task of Turpentine boxes in their second year of cultivation.

The two last named tracts are also the property of the above deceased. All of which will be sold in accordance with the Will of the said deceased.

Terms.—One and two years credit will be given. Purchasers will be required to give bonds, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; and also to pay for title papers. JOHN JONES, Ex'r.
Aug. 19th, 1859. 51-ts*

GROUND PEA LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous to change his business, offers for sale a valuable TRACT OF LAND containing from eight to nine thousand acres, of which from three to four thousand acres are well adapted to the raising of Ground Peas. There are also on the tract some four hundred acres of swamp land of which about eighty are cleared and highly productive.

The improvements are of the best character. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to
D. W. JORDAN,
Little River, S. C.
July 8th, 1859 45-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND, about 30 miles from Wilmington, on the Manchester Railroad, containing about 600 acres. There are 2½ tasks of boxes, perhaps 3. Much of the Land too is good for farming purposes—is cleared easily—and gives good returns. All necessary buildings on the premises.—Terms easy. Address H. W. FOY,
May 20, 1859—38-tf Green Swamp P. O., N. C.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT!
AN IMPORTANT WORK FOR AGENTS.
JUST PUBLISHED,
THE LIFE, SPEECHES AND MEMORIALS
OF
DANIEL WEBSTER,
Containing his most Celebrated Orations,
A Selection from the Eulogies delivered on the occasion of his Death, and his Life and Times.
BY SAMUEL M. SMUCKER, L.L.D.

In one large volume of 550 pages, printed on fine paper and bound in beautiful style; containing excellent tint illustrations of his Birthplace and Mansion at Marshfield; and a full-length, life-like Steel Portrait. The Publisher offers it with confidence to the American public, and is convinced that it will supply an important want in American literature. No work was to be obtained heretofore, which presented, within a compact and convenient compass, the chief events of the life of Daniel Webster, his most remarkable intellectual efforts, and the most valuable and interesting eulogies which the great men of the nation uttered in honor of his memory.

We present all these treasures in this volume, at a very moderate price, and in a very convenient form. Subscription price, in cloth, $1 75; handsomely embossed leather, $2 00.

Sample copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of subscription price.

Circular, giving contents of the work, and Catalogue of my Publications, will be sent free upon application. Address
DUANE RULISON, Publisher,
33 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sept. 16, 1859. 3-3m

"HARD TIMES NO MORE."

ANY Lady or Gentleman in the United States, possessing from $3 to $7, can enter into an easy and respectable business, by which from $5 to $10 per day can be realized. For particulars address (with stamp),
W. R. ACTON & CO.,
41 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
September 9th, 1859. 2-3m

CAPE FEAR BAR AND RESTAURANT.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

WITH A VIEW TO THE ACCOMMODATION of passengers arriving by the night lines, on the different Railroads, as well as for those departing by the same, and also to meet the wishes of the public generally, the subscriber gives notice that hereafter the above establishment will be open and prepared to furnish meals and other refreshments at all hours of the night as well as of the day.

OYSTERS, GAME, etc., in season, can always be obtained, served up in the best style.
R. B. BURNETT, *Proprietor.*
Oct. 5th, 1859. 26-6t-6-6t

Schools.

CHOWAN FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

WILL COMMENCE ITS FALL SESSION ON THE first Wednesday in October next. Catalogues containing full particulars may be had by application to
BENJ. A. SPEIRS,
Aug. 26, 1859—52-17t* Murfreesboro', N. C.

OAKLEY SCHOOL.

THE NEXT SESSION will commence on Monday the 29th inst.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Tuition in Elementary branches,..........$10
" " higher "..........15
" " Languages,..........20

Board can be obtained convenient to the School at from eight to ten dollars per month.
D. MACMILLAN, Chm'n. B'rd. Trustees.
Aug. 19. 51-tf.

KENANSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

THIS SCHOOL will be opened again under the same corps of Teachers, on Thursday the 15th day of September next.

The scholastic year comprises ten months, with a vacation of two weeks at Christmas. Fees for Tuition as heretofore, and payable one half at Christmas, and the other at the close, viz: the second Thursday in July, 1860.

For further particulars a circular will be sent on application to T. OSCAR ROGERS, Principal,
or to D. MALLARD, Sec'y. of Board of Trustees.
July 22. 47-tf

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.

THIS ACADEMY IS CONDUCTED ON THE plan of the Virginia and South Carolina State Military Institutions. For a circular, address the Superintendent, Col. C. C. Tew, Hillsborough, N. C.
Jan. 27th 1858. 23-12m*

General Notices.

NOTICE TO CARPENTERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED will let, at Moore's Creek Church, on Saturday, 22d of October, a contract to build a Presbyterian Church, 34 by 46 feet, and end side galleries. Plan and specifications shown on that day.
CHARLES W. MURPHY,
HENRY A. COLVIN, } Committee.
SAM'L B. RIVENBARK,
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-3t-w.

CONSUMPTION AND ASTHMA CURED.

Dr. H. JAMES discovered while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Coughs, Colds and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefitting his fellow mortals, he will send to those who wish it, the recipe containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of their names with stamp for return postage. Address G. P. BROWN & Co. 32 and 34 John Street, New York City.
August 5th, 1859,—49-3m.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
822 Chestnut Street, (opposite Girard House,)
PHILADELPHIA.
NEW IMPORTATIONS.—FINE WATCHES.

PATEK, PHILLIPE & CO., Watches, in Geneva.
Charles Frodsham's London Time-keepers, new series, all sizes, in Hunting Cases and Open Face.
☞ Sole authorized Agents for above,
Gold and Silver, English and Swiss WATCHES,
Rich Jewelry, new designs.
DIAMONDS, PEARLS, and all the fashionable styles.
Silver Ware, unsurpassed in style quality and finish.
Strangers visiting Philadelphia are invited to examine their *NEW MARBLE ESTABLISHMENT,* a visit entailing no obligation to purchase.
*** Uniform prices, in plain figures, and no variation.
July 22. 47-1y

FRENCH'S HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEN PLAN,
CITY OF NEW YORK.
SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY.
City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort street,
(Opposite City Hall.)

Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.

N. B.—**Beware of Runners and Hackmen,** who say we are full. R. FRENCH, Proprietor.
Aug. 12, 1859. 50-1y

P. ARMSTRONG'S
PATENT WASHING MACHINE.
LABOR SAVING—THE WORK OF THREE HANDS DONE BY ONE WITH EASE.

THE ABOVE MACHINE is warranted to wash clothes without damaging them in the least, and all the Agent asks, to sell every family a Machine, is a thorough examination. I have the Rights for Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Duplin, Onslow and New Hanover counties. Any person wishing to see the Machine will please call at the *Farmer's House,* near the W. & W. R. R. Depot, where he will take pleasure in showing all the particulars.
H. M. BISHOP, Agent.
July 19. 47-6m—268-2m

LAND WARRANTS.—All persons having claims under any of the Acts of Congress for Bounty Land, Pensions, &c., will do well to address the subcriber at Pleasant Ridge, Princess Anne county, Va., or Kinston, Lenoir county, N. C., who will attend strictly to their orders and secure their claims with the greatest possible dispatch.
W. F. DOZIER,
August, 12th, 1859. [50-3m*] Attorney for Claimants.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.

They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.
D. J. SOUTHERLAND.
JAMES C. COLEMAN.
August 1st, 1859. 2-tf

LOOK UP, YE DISCONSOLATE.

TO ANY WHO MAY BE AFFLICTED WITH THAT dreadful and grievous malady called CANCER, or anything of a cancerous nature, call at my residence, twelve miles West of Society Hill, Darlington District, So. Ca., and they shall have due attention. No cure, no charge for board or services rendered. In all cases I must know how I am to get my pay, after I have done the work.
Jan. 28, 1859—22-tf J. O. HALE M. D.

MRS. McCALEB'S HOTEL.

THE SUBSBRIBER would respectfully inform her friends and the public that she has taken the building on Chestnut street, below Front, South side, known as the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, where she will be prepared to accommodate permanent and transient boarders, at reasonable terms and in the best manner.
March, 4, 1859.—152-1t—28-tf.] MARY S. McCALEB.

SAPONIFIER,
OR
CONCENTRATED POTASH.
More than Double the Strength of Ordinary Potash.

FOR MAKING SOAP WITHOUT LIME, with little trouble and at trifling expense. The cheapest article ever discovered for the purpose. One pound will make twelve or fifteen gallons of good Soft Soap, or nine pounds Hard Soap. Printers will find it a superior article for cleansing type.—It is perfectly soluble and free from impurities.

Broken in small lumps and put up in 1, 2, 4 and 6 pound cans.

Manufactured at the CHALLENGE CHEMICAL WORKS, Brookly, and sold by E. R. DURKEE & CO.,
181 Pearl Street, New York.
October 7th, 1859—6-1y.

KEROSENE OIL!
THE NEW YORK KEROSENE OIL CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1854.)

Announce that, having made great improvements in the manufacture of Kerosene, they are now enabled to offer it to the Trade at

A REDUCED PRICE.

The attention of consumers is respectfully called to the subjoined table, the result of a photometrical examination, by ED'D N. KENT, Esq, of New York, Chemist, and dated Feb. 3, 1856

MATERIAL.	LAMP.	Intensity of Light.	Quantity of Light from an equal measure of Oil.	Price of the Oil per Gallon.	Cost of an equal Amount of Light.
Kerosene......	Kerosene......	13.689	2.435	$1 00	$ 4 10
Camphene......	Camphene......	5.626	1.299	63	4 85
Whale Oil......	Solar......	1.892	833	1 00	12 00
Lard Oil......	Solar......	1.640	706	1 25	17 70
Sperm Oil......	Solar......	2.025	850	2 25	26 47
Burning Fluid..	Large Wick..	553	300	87	29 00

Reliable orders from the Trade, by Mail or Telegraph, filled, on application to
AUSTENS, Agents,
93 Pearl Street, N. Y.

KEROSENE is also to be obtained at the Manufacturers' Prices, of all the New York Wholesale Druggists, Grocers, Camphene and Burning Fluid Manufacturers and Dealers in Lamps.

N. B.—KEROSENE is the trade-mark of the Kerosene Oil Co., and all persons are cautioned against using the said trade-mark for other oils.
Oct. 7th, 1859 6-3m

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTORS OF LITERARY FUND,
RALEIGH, September 28th, 1859.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund, having made distribution of the net income of said Fund, for the year 1859, among the several Counties of the State for Common Schools, have directed the following Tabular Statement to be published, showing the Spring and Fall distribution to each County, and the total distribution during the year.

The amount of the Fall Distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to the same, upon application to the Treasury Department.

Jackson County will receive 30 per cent of the amount allotted to Macon County, and the remainder of its share from that allotted to Haywood. Alleghany, Madison and Polk will receive their respective shares from the Counties from which they were formed, there having been no report of the population from said Counties.

GRAHAM DAVES,
Secretary to Board of Directors.

JOHN W. ELLIS,
President ex officio of the Literary Fund.

COUNTIES.	Fed. Pop.	Spring Dis.	Fall Dis.	Total Dis.	Deduct for Deaf and Dumb.	
Alamance,	10,166	$1,219 92	1,219 92	2,439 84	Bettie Ray,	75 00
Alexander,	5,003	600 36	600 36	1,200 72		
Alleghany						
Anson,	10,756	1,290 72	1,290 72	2,581 44	Wm. J. Covington,	75 00
Ashe	8,539	1,024 68	1,024 68	2,049 36		
Beaufort	11,716	1,405 92	1,405 92	2,811 84		
Bertie	9,973	1,196 76	1,196 76	2,393 52	David J. Watson,	
Bladen	8,024	962 88	962 88	1,925 76	Joseph Watson,	225 00
Brunswick	5,951	714 12	714 12	1,428 24	Eliza J. C. Watson,	
Buncombe	12,338	1,480 56	1,480 56	2,961 12		
Burke	6,919	830 28	830 28	1,660 56		
Cabarrus	8,674	1,040 88	1,040 88	2,081 76		
Caldwell	5,836	700 32	700 32	1,400 64		
Camden	5,174	620 88	620 88	1,241 76	Thos. Berry,	75 00
Carteret	6,208	744 96	744 96	1,489 92		
Caswell	12,161	1,459 32	1,459 32	2,918 64		
Catawba	8,234	988 08	988 08	1,976 16		
Chatham	16,055	1,926 60	1,926 60	3,853 20	Sarah C. Fooshee,	75 00
Cherokee	6,703	804 36	804 36	1,608 72		
Chowan	5,252	630 24	630 24	1,260 48		
Cleveland	9,697	1,163 64	1,163 64	2,327 28		
Columbus	5,308	636 96	636 96	1,273 92		
Craven	12,329	1,479 48	1,479 48	2,958 96	John R. Strickland,	
Cumberland	10,634	1,276 06	1,276 08	2,552 14	Harriet A. Strickland,	225 00
Currituck	6,257	750 84	750 84	1,501 68	Jesse Holder,	
Davidson	14,123	1,694 76	1,694 76	3,389 52		
Davie	6,998	839 76	839 76	1,679 52		
Duplin	11,111	1,333 32	1,333 32	2,666 64	Ellen C. Johnson,	75 00
Edgecombe	10,018	1,202 12	1,202 16	2,404 28		
Forsythe	10,627	1,275 74	1,275 74	2,551 48		
Franklin	9,510	1,141 20	1,141 20	2,282 40		
Gaston	7,228	867 36	867 36	1,734 72		
Gates	6,878	825 36	825 36	1,650 72		
Granville	17,310	2,076 36	2,076 36	4,152 72		
Greene	5,320	638 52	638 40	1,276 92		
Guilford	18,480	2,217 60	2,217 60	4,435 20		
Halifax	13,007	1,560 84	1,560 84	3,121 68	Mary Burt,	75 00
Harnett	7,089	850 70	850 68	1,701 38		
Haywood	6,907	828 84	828 84	1,657 68		
Henderson	6,883	825 96	825 96	1,651 92		
Hertford	6,656	798 72	798 72	1,597 44		
Hyde	6,585	790 20	790 20	1,580 40		
Iredell	13,062	1,567 44	1,567 44	3,134 88		
Jackson						
Johnston	11,149	1,337 92	1,337 92	2,675 84		
Jones	3,935	472 20	472 20	944 40		
Lenoir	6,181	741 84	741 84	1,483 68	Eunice Gurganous,	75 00
Lincoln	6,924	830 88	830 88	1,661 76		
Madison						
Macon	6,169	740 28	740 28	1,480 56		
Martin	6,961	835 32	835 32	1,670 64		
McDowell	5,741	688 92	688 92	1,377 84	Jasper Jamison,	150 00
Mecklenburg	11,724	1,406 88	1,406 88	2,813 76	Mary M. Nichols,	
Montgomery	6,166	739 56	739 56	1,479 12	Wm. Shuffield,	75 00
Moore	8,552	1,026 26	1,026 26	2,052 52		
Nash	7,905	948 58	948 58	1,897 16		
New Hanover	14,236	1,708 32	1,708 32	3,416 64		
Northampton	10,731	1,287 72	1,287 72	2,575 44		
Onslow	7,040	844 80	844 80	1,689 60		
Orange	14,957	1,794 84	1,794 84	3,589 68		
Pasquotank	7,708	924 96	924 96	1,849 92		
Perquimans	6,030	723 60	723 60	1,447 20	James Lane,	75 00
Person	8,825	1,059 00	1,059 00	2,118 00		
Pitt	10,745	1,289 40	1,289 40	2,578 80		
Polk						
Randolph	15,176	1,821 12	1,821 12	3,642 24		
Richmond	7,936	952 32	952 32	1,904 64		
Robeson	11,080	1,329 60	1,329 60	2,659 20		
Rockingham	12,363	1,483 56	1,483 56	2,967 12		
Rowan	12,329	1,479 48	1,479 48	2,950 96	John B. Watson,	75 00
Rutherford	12,388	1,486 56	1,486 56	2,973 12	Paid $300—due $375 for 5 pupils,	75 00
Sampson	12,311	1,477 32	1,477 32	2,954 64		
Stanly	6,348	761 76	761 76	1,523 52		
Stokes	8,490	1,018 80	1,018 80	2,037 60		
Surry	8,132	975 84	975 84	1,951 68	Larkin Snow,	75 00
Tyrrell	4,452	534 24	534 24	1,068 48	Rebecca Trull,	150 00
Union	9,258	1,110 96	1,110 96	2,221 92	Jane A. Benton,	
Wake	21,123	2,534 76	2,534 76	5,069 32		
Warren	10,366	1,243 92	1,243 92	2,487 84	Martha Adams,	75 00
Washington	4,780	573 60	573 60	1,147 20		
Watauga	3,348	401 76	401 76	803 52		
Wayne	10,317	1,238 09	1,238 09	2,476 18		
Wilkes	11,642	1,397 04	1,397 04	2,794 08	Thos. Harding,	75 00
Wilson	6,754	810 45	810 45	1,620 90		
Yadkin	9,511	1,141 32	1,141 32	2,282 64		
Yancy	8,068	968 16	968 16	1,937 32		
Total,	752,547	$90,425 04	$90,425 04	$180,850 08		$1,800 00

NOTICE.

GENTS' BOOTS, any style, made to order at short notice. MURRAY & BLANEY.
Oct. 12. 32-3t—7-3t

SEAMLESS BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE HAVE this day received an assortment of the above goods, which we will sell at the very lowest prices.

Gents in want of HUNTING BOOTS, OVER SHOES, &c., are requested to examine them. MURRAY & BLANEY.
Oct. 12. 32-3t—7-3t

Tracing a Pedigree.

Some men are boasted of their ancestry, while others are entirely devoid of all pride of birth, and have no more respect for the geneological table of their forefathers than they have for Poor Richard's Almanac. The late John Randolph, of Roanoke, used to assert his belief that he was descended from the celebrated Indian Princess, Pocahontas, but it is not known that he ever established his claim to that distinction.

Many years ago there lived in a near State a young gentleman who took it into his head that, like John Randolph, he was of Indian descent, though, unlike John, he did not know exactly the tribe to which his forefathers belonged. The idea was a perfect monomania with him, notwithstanding the efforts of his friends to convince him of the folly of his pretensions, to say nothing of the absurdity of them, even if they could be established. The favorite notion, however, could not be eradicated from his mind, and he promised his friends that he would one day convince them that he was right in his claims.

Having heard that a deputation of Indians were at Washington, on a visit to their great Father, the President, he promply repaired to that city, and arranging with the gentlemen who had them in charge, his friends in the city were surprised to see an invitation to accompany him on a visit to the Red Men, before whom he proposed to verify his favorite pretensions. The party met as requested, and found the Indians sitting on the floor, smoking their pipes, and manifesting but little appreciation of the honor of the visit.

Having arranged his friends at a respectful distance from the aged chief, who still regarded the visitors with stolid indifference, the young man stepped boldly from the centre, and presuming that it would require some show of energy to arouse the chiefs from their apparent apathy, he placed his hand on his breast, and said with great fearlessness,

"Me—Indian—long time ago!"

The Chief, who was not skilled in talking English, took his pipe from his mouth, but evinced no emotion whatever. The speaker then thinking that a more violent gesture and louder tone would be necessary, struck his hand upon his breast with much force and said in a louder tone—

"Yes—Me—Indian—long time ago!"

Without moving a muscle of his face, the old chief slowly arose from his sitting posture, and turned his eagle eye on the speaker. His friends say that the chief evidently understood, or at least appeared to understand, the meaning of the speech addressed to him, and they gazed intently on the solemn proceeding. The young man bore the searching glance of the Indian without emotion. All felt that the "time had come."

Moving sufficiently close to the speaker, the Chief raised his hand, and carefully taking a lock of the young man's hair between his finger and thumb, gently rubbed it between them for a moment. All stood breathless.—Quietly withdrawing his hand, the Chief uttered the slight peculiar Indian grunt, and said "Nig." This altogether unexpected denouement ended the interview, and the discomfited descendant of the Tommyhawks retired with his friends, the latter roaring with laughter, and the former filled with a most sovereign contempt for his degenerated Indian relations.—*Balt. American.*

THE DEATH FROM A ROOSTER BITE.—We find among our exchanges from different parts of the country, that the report of the death of Mr. Black, of Newport, Perry county, Pa., is contradicted and laughed at as ridiculous. We are informed by a gentleman from Newport, who was present at Mr. Black's death, that the account published in the Gazette of that place, is strictly true in every particular; that Mr. Black suffered the most excruciating agony, and that he made attempts to crow, flapping his arms and making a noise so similar to a rooster that those outside the house were persuaded to believe it was one, until he was relieved by death.
Harrisburg Patriot.

A NEW BANK BILL.—The Union bank of this city has just issued a new five dollar bill, which displays admirable taste for neatness of design and execution of the engraving. Conspicuous on each of the upper corners are the denominational figures 5, in ovals, encircled with a vermilion border. The outer shading of the vermilion ring, on the right, is composed of a series of small figures 5, not discernible unless on close examination; and the apparently light red ground or shading covering the entire lower portion of the bill will also be found, on close inspection, to be a repetition of the word "five," which, if in more general use by the many banks now in existence, would be the best possible check against the counterfeiter. The centre-piece represents two female figures sitting on a cotton bale, with a steam factory and cotton screw in the back ground on either side. In the centre, on the lower side, is a full faced bust of Calhoun. Inside the vignette, on the left, is the word Charleston, and on the right, South Carolina. The name of the bank is most conspicuous across the face of the bill, and the denominational letters again appear in paper tint underneath, relieved by the red shading already referred to. This is the first issue. The bill bears the signature of W. B. Smith, President, and W. C. Clancy, Cashier. This is the first issue of the Union Bank with Mr. Smith's signature.
Charleston Mercury.

FANNY FERN, in the New York *Ledger,* very fern-ily sketches the "innocent young lady:"—She is very petite, holds her head on one side, and peeps out of her eyes squirrel fashion. She approaches you with a hop, skip and jump, which she immagines is immensely facinating, and giggles out a silly little laugh, which she fancies is musical. When company is in the parlor, she runs across the room, stopping in the middle of it, with her finger on her lip, (a favorite attitude), as if trying to remember something, then she tosses back her head, smiles deprecatingly at herself, and scuttles back again to an ottoman, with the hand the bracelet is upon uppermost on her lap, and relapses into a pretty little reverie. Delicious, small lamb! How interesting it is! One feels like tying a blue ribbon round its neck and—strangling it! Ferocious Fanny Fern!

AMERICAN HOTELS.—A correspondent is favoring the London *Morning Chronicle* with sketches of "America and the Americans." The fifth number, devoted to Philadelphia, is thus introduced:

The "Girard House" was named after a patriotic citizen of Philadelphia, who, for his large benefactions to his native city, acquired the title of the American "Gresham."

American hotel life is very much the same thing throughout the Union, and our present abode only differs from the one we have quitted at New York by being upon a more limited scale, and instead of the waiters being composed entirely of very indefferent specimens of humanity from the Emerald Isle, we are now attended upon by a numerous retinue of "hereditary bondmen" from the western shores of Africa; these latter are most of them slaves, the property of Southern planters, who find they can make more of them by letting them out to hotel-keepers than by working them on their own exhausted plantations.

It is said that Tom Moore, one night while stopping at an Inn in Scotland was continually troubled by the landlady with the request that he would write her epitaph. Accordingly at night he gave impromptu as follows:

"Good Susan Blake, in Royal state
Arrived at last at Heaven's Gate"—

and stopped, promising to finish in the morning. The good lady was in transports at this inscription, and treated Mr. Moore with every possible attention. In the morning he was about leaving, when the landlady reminded him he had not finish the epitaph. "That is so," said he, and added:

"But Peter met her with a club,
And knocked her back to Belzebub."

It is said that Mr. Moore's horses were in motion just as he had finished the last line.

BAD ECONOMY.—An attempt at economy by one of the Rothschilds, is told in a French paper. Going to Paris he registered eight trunks at Metz, but only seven arrived. He was very anxious, telegraphed to Metz, and learned that the eighth had been left behind on account of its excessive weight. In reply to a question, he said it contained a million twenty franc pieces! The price of registering was at once augmented from 100f. to 625f., much to the capitalist's chagrin, though he got the valuable baggage.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCT. 21, 1859.

The State Fair.

The Editor of the *Journal* is in attendance at the State Fair. As a matter of course he will give a full account of the *affair* on his return home in a day or two.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—THE FAIR—NO ADDRESS.—The Editor of the *Journal* sent us a dispatch from Raleigh on Wednesday, stating that the Democratic State Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, and the appointment of delegates at large for the State to the Charleston Convention, will be held in Raleigh on the 8th of next March. The City of Raleigh is much crowded with strangers visiting the State Fair. Owing to the death of Mr. Outlaw's wife, there will be no Agricultural Address delivered this year.

The Outbreak at Harper's Ferry.

We surrender the most of our space to-day to the details of the reports of the outbreak by a band of outlaws at Harper's Ferry, Virginia. It is natural to suppose that our community was taken by surprise on the receipt of the news by telegraph yesterday. Many were disposed, at first, to regard it as a hoax. It would have been much better had it so turned out—but the affair is too true.

It does not appear, that the negroes had much to do with it, except so far as they were forced into the measure.

It appears that a few weeks ago Secretary Floyd received an anonymous letter, warning him that about the 15th inst., the "Abolitionists and negroes would seize the U. S. Arsenal at Harper's Ferry;" but the information was so improbable that no notice was taken of it.

Harper's Ferry, where this disturbance took place, is situated in the Valley of Virginia, at the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac rivers, and is located on a hill which is washed by both rivers. It contains about 6,000 inhabitans. It is sustained by the Armory works, the laborers at which reside there. On the summit of the hill are many handsome residences, erected by the Federal Government for the residence of the officers at the Arsenal. The Armory, which was captured by the insurgents, lies chiefly on the Potomac, whose waters propel the machinery used. On the other side of the town, on the Shenandoah, is situated the Armory, specially devoted to the manufacture of rifles. Capt. Mills is Master Armorer, and A. M. Ball Master Machinist of the works. The bridge captured by the insurgents is thus described in a recent letter to the Richmond *Dispatch*:

The railroad crosses from the left bank of the Potomac, by a powerful bridge to the town. As it emerges from the bridge, it takes its course up the right bank of the Potomac, along a spacious platform that has two tracks, and is sustained by powerful timbers resting on iron and stone pillars covering a part of the Armory grounds and extending for near six hundred yards. Embankment could not be made, because the Armory must necessarily communicate with the river, which is easly done under the superstructure. On this broad platform the inhabitants take their evening promenades, and it is a great convenience to them, as there is little space here for locomotion, unless you ascend the hills."

The details given to-day from the papers are not as late as we published yesterday, but at the same time the account will serve to show our readers the state of affairs from the commencement—so far as the account goes.

We see from the papers received this morning, that Governor Wise went in person to the scene of difficulties. We shall probably hear more of the finale by telegraph to-day.

P. S.—From our telegraphic dispatch to-day, it will be seen that all is quiet at Harper's Ferry. The affair does not appear to have been as bad as first supposed. We are glad it is no worse.—*Daily Journal, 19th inst.*

☞ Of the very incendiary and treasonous outbreaking which the telegraph on yesterday announced to us as having transpired at Harper's Ferry, Va., much might be said in a certain direction, but with greater propriety, just at this present time, might be left unsaid. But as to the probable result in the political world, though nothing definite or satisfactory can be elicited now, yet we apprehend that its influence will be more than positively felt in the next Presidential campaign. Its influence is pregnant with good or evil to the country, and will be positive and not negative in its actions. In our opinion the election or defeat of the Charleston nominee can readily be traced to Harper's Ferry, after the canvass is closed, and in a very great measure depends upon the impression made upon the mind of the northern public on the reception of the news of yesterday. Of the causes which led to this unheard of exhibition of puerile fanaticism, speculation is rife, and their disclosure must be left to time. We suppose that the rioters, if not already killed by an excited populace, will soon take a prominent part in a hemp stretching, or gander pulling, perhaps the latter is the more appropriate term. Whether the punishment be for treason in attacking the government armory, or for violating the laws of Virginia, the result will be much the same—hemp will certainly be stretched, and never in a more righteous cause; to this end we desist from saying more, and perhaps the less said about it, the better for all concerned.—*Daily Journal, 19th inst.*

The Harper's Ferry Affair Again.

The papers by the mail this morning bring no further details relative to the outbreak at Harper's Ferry, Va., not so late, in fact, as we received by telegraph and published yesterday.

It appears from a dispatch in the Charleston Courier under date of Washington the 18th inst. that a company of mounted men, under the authority of the Presidedt, left Baltimore that afternoon to pursue the fugitive insurgents in any State or locality of the Union.—The District Attorney left Washington the same evening to bring the prisoners to immediate trial.

We doubt not they will be summarily dealt with.—the President seems determined to do his duty in the matter.

Gov. Wise was at Harper's Ferry on the 18th inst., no doubt with a view of having a thorough investigation of the whole matter.

There was a report in town this morning, brought by passengers who arrived here from the North, to the effect that the negroes and whites, who were pursued by authority of the President, have been captured. If this is so, we shall probably receive a dispatch to that effect to-day.—*Daily Journal, 20th inst.*

ACCIDENT ON THE W. & M. R. R.—Yesterday evening, after dark, we think, as a timber train on the above road was coming in, when crossing the Bridge at Brunswick river, the cow catcher got caught in some way, and was bent under the Engine. The fireman (Mr. Geo. Wilkins) becoming alarmed, jumped from the Engine into the river and was drowned. Mr. W. was about 19 years of age, and a native of Onslow county. We believe the loss of Mr. Wilkins was about all of a serious nature that happened.

Daily Journal, 20th inst.

MCKENNA'S WILL.—We learn, says the Columbia (S. C.) Guardian, from a private correspondence that the Ordinary of Lancaster District pronounced his decree on the 13th inst., setting aside the Will of the late Wm. McKenna, deceased. This case has created considerable interest. We presume an appeal will be taken from the decision of the Ordinary.

☞ Col. Anderson, Maury and other filibusters are undergoing examination at New Orleans. Nothing of importance has been elicited. Fifteen deaths from fever have occurred in the Charity Hospital.

☞ John Calhoun, President of the Lecompton, (K. T.) convention died at St. Josephs on the 13th inst.

☞ We saw last week, a report going the rounds of the State papers, copied from the Petersburg *Express*, to the effect that Robinson & Lake's Circus men had got in to a considerable row at Gaston in this State. We took no notice of it at the time, prefering to wait for the particulars. The Fayetteville *North Carolinian*, which paper copied the first statement into its columns, says: "A reliable gentleman from Raleigh, who was in Gaston at the time, writes us a lengthy account of the particulars, which we cannot insert for want of room.—He writes us that 'the disturbance was not commenced by any of the men in the employ of Robinson & Lake, but by a drunken man who was determined to get it up. They never refused to pay their taxes to the Sheriff at Gaston or any where else. Mr. Robinson is well known to the southern community and would be the last man to raise a row.' The article is too long for publication, especially as we are so remote from the place at which the affair occurred. We feel it our duty to insert the above inasmuch as we inserted the denunciatory article about them. It is nothing but justice to Mr. Robinson to assert that he has always behaved in a gentlemanly manner whilst performing in Fayetteville."

☞ A Washington dispatch says that "whatever newspaper speculations may be indulged concerning the San Juan Island dispute, it is known that both governments are treating the subject in a spirit of calmness, and there is nothing whatever to induce the belief that the entire matter will not be amicably adjusted.

"The latest foreign advices from distinguished sources, as well as what has transpired in Washington, strengthen the assertion concerning the present state of the question."

☞ The democratic National Committee, of which Judge Smalley, of Vermont, is chairman, and Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, and others, are secretaries, it is said will this week issue an official notice for the meeting of the committee on the 7th of December, in Washington City, to fix the time for the meeting of the Charleston Convention.

☞ Later accounts from Western Texas represent the Indians as having become very troublesome, in consequence of the withdrawal of the United States troops from the frontier.

SAD ACCIDENT.—The Fayetteville *Observer* of the 17th inst. says:—Oro S., a lovely and interesting little child, aged 4 years, 11 months and 6 days, daughter of W. P. and Mary E. Moore, of Clay Valley, Robeson county, was burnt so badly on the 6th of October, by her clothes catching fire, that she only survived a few hours, when she was released from all her sufferings by death.

For the Journal.

The Medical Board, No. 5.

I have alluded to the fact that the unworthy representatives of Medical science that have been sent out with diplomas by Medical Colleges are the cause of many of the popular errors that prevail in reference to physic and physicians. These men have lowered the standard of the profession and brought disrepute upon it in public estimation. This state of things will continue as long as the granting of diplomas is a mere trade, and the Colleges are shops, in which the disreputable traffic is carried on, unless the several States take the subject of medical education in their own hands, and appoint Medical Boards of Examiners, as a means of furnishing the community with suitable physicians. The friends of medical improvement and of Medical Boards have no more hostile enemies than many of those very men whom the regular Colleges have foisted upon the community as physicians. The history of the North Carolina Medical Society, and of the State Medical Journal proves this. In former attempts to secure from the Legislature an act for a Medical Board—in the general efforts for the advancement of medical science aed the promotion of the public welfare which the advocates of medical progress have made in North Carolina during the last ten years and longer, opposition has mainly come from medical demagogues, calling themselves regular physicians, and improperly recognized as such. It is more from empiricism and demagogueism *within* than without that legitimate medicine wages a war of truth, of honor, and of usefulness. Medical diplomas cover up more ignorance, dishonor and disgrace, than the same number of parchments of similar pretensions in the world. Very many physicians, both of the regular and outside systems, finding they cannot succeed, as none can, without a patient and faithful discharge of the duties of the profession, and having neither the patience nor ability to succeed in this way, resolve upon a shorter passage to the ends of their inglorious ambition. This way leads through all the deceptions of empiricism, and all the wiles and artifices of demagoguism.—They are always very busy in doing nothing; they have cases on the verge of death, who scarcely require the aid of a physician; families and neighborhoods are thrown into consternation and tears at the expected death of some beloved relative, or at the dread of some direful epidemic, when there is not the least cause of alarm in either case, as the physician well knows. Patients lie for weeks on beds of sickness, when they should be at work, and would be, but for the uncalled for drugging of the physician in order to foot up large bills. These and many other similar artifices are uged by such practitioners, who have neither the principle to do right, nor the ability to traverse the wide field of knowledge necessary to be explored before one is able to meet the demands made upon the true physician.

It is this sort of superficial knowledge—this ignorance of established medical principles—these vague notions of disease and remedies, that makes root doctors, and conjurers, and quack cancer doctors, and natural born doctors, and geniuses in politics, religion and law, as well as in medicine. It is this which starts the kind hearted, but conceited old lady round in her visits to the sick with her advice and herbs, and syrups, and plasters, ready to be substitted, to the detriment of the patient, in place of the well-directed prescriptions of the family physician. Far better in such cases that she should remain at home to nurse the sick of her own family, and neighbors, and to be, as woman was designed to be, the light, and life, and joy of domestic life; the delight of the social circle and the educator of children. In this appointed sphere she is a ministering angel, and becomes the equal of, and co-worker with man, in the family relations, and in those influences which link society together and control the world. There let her remain. Let her not lower and unsex herself so much as to engage in those pursuits which will cause in her male friends feelings of pity and disgust.

It is this which causes many weak clergymen to interfere with the practice of regular physicians, and to affix their names to certificates in favor of patent medicines and of spurious systems of treatment; as if a smattering of theology enabled a man to pass correct judgment on the complicated subject of Medicine. For the clergyman, in his sacred capacity, I have a profound respect; his mission is the noblest on earth; but for the clergyman as a medical quack, I have an unmixed contempt.

It is a common argument of those who oppose the regular system to refer to this or that distinguished divine, or merchant, or lawyer, or literary man, who patronizes the practitioners of outside systems of medicine. The argument is fallacious, the reasoning illogical. For it is no proof that, because some peculiar merit or accidental circumstance has elevated a man in the community, that therefore he is competent to pronounce correctly on all matters. A fine imagination, or a speculative turn of mind, or a capacity to make the wrong appear the better side, is often found in men who are successful and eminent in their peculiar calling, but who are incapable at the same time of that accuracy of reasoning, of that logical argument, and correctness of judgment necessary in him who sits in judgment upon the intricacies of medical science. Many an unfortunate patient has lost his life by the foolish interference of others, eminent, it may be, in their vocation, but ignorant of the labyrinthian ways of medical science. It may be regarded as generally true, that when any man, unacquainted with any one of the series of sciences which make up the medical profession, gives the authority of his name to the support of any opposing medical system, he is either hugging to his bosom some unjust prejudice, or is deficient in a high order of intelligence and judgment, however good a man he may be, or however intellectual the class or calling to which he belongs.

He may patronize quackery,—he may give his name to its support, and receive the flatteries of quacks and pretenders, but science smiles in pity and contempt to see him thus certifying to his own ignorance, vanity and folly.

Many incompetent physicians are nevertheless good men and worthy citizens. They honestly believe they are capable of the duties they undertake, simply because they have not sufficiently explored the domain of medical knowledge to understand its extensive range, or are mentally unable to extend their vision thus far. Their boldness in administering would be moderated by more extended information. In simple cases of sickness they may find no difficulties in the way. But let them enter the interesting chamber of severe disease, and encounter the penetrating gaze of anxious and hopeful relatives, and the soul sinks within, not from the hopeless difficulty of the case, so much as from a conscious inability to meet it. Under these painful circumstances such a physician is bewildered often times because he feels that the trust reposed in him is a false one, that must end in disappointment, sorrow and death; when if he only knew his duty, the trying scene would be changed to joy, happiness, and health. Bitter then is his agony and unavailing his regrets that he had not selected some other occupation more suited to his abilities, or that hours and days wasted in trivial pleasures or selfish enjoyments had not been appropriated to the solemn duties of his profession. Should such physicians come before the Board and be rejected, let them know that it will be done in kindness and sorrow, by men who having a high duty to perform must do it without fear, favour, or affection. A FRIEND TO THE BILL.

October 15th, 1859.

STORE BURNT.—We learn that the store of Mr. N. McK. McNeill, in Moore county, was burnt on Thursday night, the 13th inst. His entire stock of goods, together with his books, papers, &c., were destroyed. The loss will be between four and five thousaed dollars, on which there was no insurance. It is supposed to be the work fo an incendiary.—*Fayetteville North Carolinian.*

"Ah! my dear how came you so wet?" inquired an affectionate mother to her son, "Why, ma, one of the boys said I darsent jump into the creek, and by gosh, I tell you I ain't to be dared.

THE OUTBREAK AT HARPER'S FERRY, VA.

From the Baltimore Sun, 18th inst.

We were startled yesterday morning, between nine and ten o'clock, by the receipt of the following telegraphic dispatch:

FREDERICK. Oct. 17.—Information has been received here this morning of a formidable insurrection at Harper's Ferry. An armed band of abolitionists have full possession of Harper's Ferry and the United States Arsenal. One of the railroad hands, a negro, was killed whilst trying to get the train through the town.

They have arrested two men who came in with a load of wheat, and took their wagon and loaded it with rifles, and sent them into Maryland. They are led by about two hundred and fifty whites, with a gang of negroes fighting for their freedom. They gave Conductor Phelps notice that they would not allow any more trains to pass.

The telegraph wires are cut east and west of Harper's Ferry. This intelligence was brought by the train from the West. Great excitement here. The leader told Conductor Phelps, of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad train, that "*they were determined to have liberty, or die in the attempt.*"

Their object in stopping further trains was to save bloodshed by preventing the arrival of troops. One of the passengers was imprisoned by them for half an hour.

Subsequently we received the following from

BALTO. AND OHIO R. ROAD OFFICE,
11½ o'clock A. M.

The company's dispatches are of the same purport as the above, but they think the statement exaggerated.—company's officers are busy with their counsel preparing papers, &c., to protect the road. They apprehend their trains may be peremptorily used for military purposes, and travel obstructed.

The company have telegraphed President Buchanan and Governor Wise. Dr. Morris, postmaster, is here with a telegraph from the President, directing him to make enquiries.

The Wheeling express train in charge of Conductor Phelps, reached the Camden station at 12 M. yesterday. The train was detained by the rioters at Harpers Ferry until 7 o'clock in the morning. From Mr. Jacob Cromwell, the baggage master of the train, we gather the following particulars:

Statement of Mr. Cromwell.

The train reached Harper's Ferry about twelve o'clock midnight. Knew nothing of the disturbance or the plot going on in the town until the train was stopped on the bridge by a band of armed men. At the request of Conductor Phelps, I went ahead with a lantern, and was immediately confronted by two men who, with rifles at my head, told me to stand. At this moment one of the watchmen on the bridge, a colored man named Hayward Sheppard, was confronted in the same way, and being told to stand, became frightened and ran, and was shot through the back.

Thinking that moment was my best chance, I then started and dodged behind the bridge, but was fired after before I could gain shelter. The other watchman at the bridge was subsequently taken by the insurgents, and confined under a guard in the office at the bridge.—When this condition of things was made plain to Conductor Phelps, he ordered William Wollery, the engineer, to back the train, and went forward himself and had a conference with the rioters. He was introduced to the reputed captain of the insurgents, an old man who was called Anderson.

Conductor Phelps told them he was in charge of the train, and carried the United States mail, and desired to go through. This was granted, and he was given five minutes to pass. Phelps was then conducted to his train, with a man before and behind, with a rifle pointed at his head. He was told not, on pain of death, to look either way. The train immediately left, and that is all I know.

A Passenger's Statement.

From a gentleman well known in this city, who came passenger in the Western Express Train, which reached Harper's Ferry about one o'clock A. M., yesterday, and was permitted to leave at five o'clock, reaching Baltimore about noon yesterday, we have the following account. Our informant was an eye witness to the violent scene there enacting, so far as he was able to make observations in the time above indicated:

The express train in which our informant was passenger, reached Harper's Ferry about one o'clock this morning. On arriving the clerk of the Wager House informed Capt. Phelps, conductor of the train, that serious trouble was existing in the town, and there were great apprehensions of danger.

He stated that a large body of men had mysteriously came into town during the evening and night from the surrounding country, and were about to take possession of the place—that they had already shot one man dead and mortally wounded another, both of whom were connected with the railroad company as watchman and baggage agent, or patrol watchman.

Another person was ascertained to have been severely wounded, and being missing it was thought he had been thrown into the river. The insurrectionists, when they approached the conductor of the train, were armed with muskets, and notified him in the most peremptory manner that if he attempted to proceed farther it would be at the risk of his life.

The bridge across the Potomac, was filled with the insurgents, all of whom were armed. The conductor deemed it most prudent to remain, as he feared some terrible accident, in attempting to cross the bridge, supposing its arches or timbers might have been cut.

Every light in the town had been previously extinguished by the lawless mob. The train therefore remained stationary and the passengers, terribly affrighted, remained in the cars all night.

The hotels were closed and no entrance could be had into them.

A countryman who had come into the town with a wagon load of wheat, was arrested by the insurgents and pressed into their service.

It was stated that a large number of muskets and considerable ammunition were found in his wagon, which they armed themselves with. It is thought this was a blind to procure arms, and fully understood by the outlaws as a part of their plan.

All the streets were in possession of the mob, and every road, lane and avenue leading to the town guarded, or barricaded by them.

The men were seen in every quarter with muskets and bayonets. It was thought that there were not less than from 250 to 300 of the insurgents. They arrested every citizen they could find, and upon threats of death pressed them into their service. This was done without respect to persons, including many negroes.

This done, the United States Arsenal, the government pay-house, in which, it is said, a large amount of money was deposited on Saturday, including, also, all the other public works, were taken possession of by the mob, appropriating to themselves arms, ammunition and other weapons of defence.

Some were of opinion that the object was one of plunder, to rob the government of the funds. A full wagon load of guns were given from the arsenal to belligerents outside.

During the night the rioters sent word to the landlord of the Wager Hotel, that they required meals for forty-five men, who were inside the arsenal yard, and for as many outside as might want something to eat. To this the landlord replied that he could not meet their wants.

Very soon an armed force of several men was dispatched to him, with peremptory orders that he must in five minutes or take the consequences. Fearing his life would be required to pay the forfeit he complied, and gave them all the eatables he had.

It was thought there were probably two hundred rioters in the arsenal.

The Captain of the outlaw band, or a person who seemed to be the prime mover, was a middle-aged man, with gray hair, beard and moustache. His name was signed to a paper, or note as Andress, or something similar thereto.

He assumed to be the chief of the insurrectionists, and was heard to say in addressing the conductor, that "if you knew me and understood my motives as well as I and others understand them, you would not blame me so much."

This person also announced in a bold, determined manner, that if he was interfered with or resisted, his party would instantly set fire to the town and destroy it with everything therein. He likewise threatened to burn down the railroad bridge and cut off all communication.

The citizens were in a terrible state of consternation—most of them being shut up in their houses and not a light to be seen in the streets or anywhere around.

The belligerents seemed to evince no antipathy against the railroad. What government employees they could find were captured by them, and pressed into their service, being forced under threats, to take up arms. In another speech the marauder chief was heard to exclaim:—"If you knew my heart and history, you would not blame me."

The Government watchmen and the railroad watchmen were the first persons arrested by the rioters.

They were instanly placed in the arsenal. The insurgents exhibited indomitable boldness, and declare they cannot be taken captive.

Our informant states that the consternation was intense. It was difficult to divine the cause of this outbreak or attack. Some are of the opinion it was a bold, concerted scheme to rob the government pay-house of funds believed to have been deposited there on Friday or Saturday previous.

Others imagined it might have been a demonstration of abolitionists connected with some negro affair.

About five or half-past five this morning the deputation of armed insurgents approached the conductor, and gave him five minutes to start his train and cross the bridge. He accepted the offer and started, crossing the bridge in safety, though with great fears, through a dense throng of armed marauders, who had taken possession of it. The terms were that if the train did not pass in the time above stated, it would be wholly delayed and all persons therein arrested.

When our informent left the whole town, government works and everything else, were in the hands of the insurgents, who seemed to be gradually receiving reinforcements, composed of negroes and white men from the surrounding country.

One man was killed instantly; another was found having been shot through the body and believed to be dying. A good deal of firing was heard at different surrounding points.

The negroes were armed or given arms instantly upon being pressed into service of the outlaw band. The ringleaders were desperate and determined.

No passenger belonging to the railroad train was injured, nor did there appear to be any disposition on the part of the outlaws to molest them beyond detaining the cars. There were but few ladies on board.

The Probable Extent of the Organization.

The reputed leader of the insurgents, Anderson, it is stated, made his appearance in Harper's Ferry about the first of last week, and brought with him a trunk well filled and heavy. He had been observed going about the town, and in frequent consultation with other unknown persons, but no suspicion was attached to his movements.

The participators in the insurrection are both white and black. Everybody entering the town was being arrested and confined under guard, and the workmen in government shops were seized on going to their work yesterday. All persons supposed to be in authority were under surveillance, or closely confined under guard.

United States Troops Ordered from Old Point.

The president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad telegraphed to the President of the United States that cars would be placed upon the road to convey the government troops, the Marine Corps from Washington to the seat of the disturbance. The following reply was in a short time received by John W. Garrett, Esq:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17, 1859.

Your dispatch has been received and shall be promptly attended to. Orders have already been issued for three companies of artillery from Old Point Comfort, and I have already accepted the services of Captain Ritchie's company at Frederick. You will hear further from the Secretary of War, or myself.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

To J. W. Garrett, Esq, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Military Movements.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17th.—On the receipt of intelligence from Harper's Ferry this morning, orders were issued for three companies of artillery at Old Point and the corps of marines at Washington barracks, to proceed thither without delay.

The marines, about 93 in number, with two 12-pound howitzers and a full supply of ammunition, left in the three o'clock train this afternoon. It is reported that they are under orders to force the bridge to-night at all hazards. Col. Faulkner accompanied them.

It is reported on good authority that some weeks ago Secretary Floyd received an anoymous epistle stating that about the 15th of October the abolitionists and negroes, with other disaffected persons, would make an attempt to seize the arsenal, and hold the place. This statement, however, appeared so indefinite, improbable and ridiculous as to be regarded as not worthy of attention.

Military Called Out in Virginia.

An official dispatch from Richmond, at 2 1-2 P. M. yesterday, to John W. Garrett, president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, conveying a request from Gov. Wise that he would send the following order to Col. Gibson, was promptly complied with:

RICHMOND, October 17, 2.40 P. M.

Col. John Thos. Gibson, Fifty fifth Regiment,
Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va.

Sir: The commander-in-chief calls your attention to the provisions of the 1st section of chapter 29 of the code, and directs that you will call out immediately a sufficient force from your regiment to put down the rioters at Harper's Ferry. The commander-in-chief is informed that the arsenal and government property at that place is in possession of a band of rioters. You will act promptly and fully in this emergency, and command the troops called out in person. By command,

WM. H. RICHARDSON, Adjutant General.

Mr. Garrett authorized Mr. Quinn, the agent of the road at Frederick, to employ a trusty man, with a swift horse, to deliver the above order at the earliest moment.

Movements and Preparations in Baltimore—Dispatch of Troops, &c.

Gen. C. C. Egerton, at half-past eleven o'clock, visited Maj. Gen. Steuart at his residence, and informed him of the condition of things at Harper's Ferry, when the latter directed him to call out a portion of the military of the city to go to the protection of the property of the State of Maryland. Accordingly orders were issued to the commandants of the Independent Grays, Law Grays, Shields' Guards, and Wells and McComas Rifles to hold themselves in readiness. The battalion of City Guards volunteered their services. For several hours there was a great excitement among the military, and the companies rapidly filled up, and there were many who desired to volunteer their aid to suppress the insurrection. It was then announced that the train to convey the troops would leave for Harpers Ferry at half-past three o'clock, and in a short time all the companies named were in uniform and ready.

Arrival of Troops—Dying Statement of one of the Insurgents.

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 18.—1 A. M.—Train arrived and halted below town, where runners communicated the state of affairs. The Jefferson county regiment had entered the town from the Virginia side, and the Frederick troops crossed the bridge. There had been a good deal of firing and some nine persons were killed.

Mr. Beckham, agent of the Railroad Company, was shot through and his murderer fell almost at the same instant pinned by a rifle ball from a friend of Beckham.

The troops have landed and are in the town. The insurgents are willing to surrender, but on terms of safe conduct out of difficulty; otherwise they threaten to sacrifice the lives of Lewis Washington and Col. Dangerfield, whom they now hold as prisoners.

Capt, Aaron Stephens, of Norwich, Conn., is now dying of his wounds, and makes the following statement:

The plan has been concocted for a year or more; the parties rendezvoused at a farm a few miles from here, rented for the purpose by Capt. Brown, of Kansas notoriety, under the name of Smith.

From the Charlotte Democrat.

Wil., Char. & Ruth. Railroad.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company was held in this place on Friday last. Dr. H. H. Robinson, of Bladen, presided, and S. W. Davis and D. S. Cowan, Esq'rs, acted as Secretaries. 16,805 Shares of stock were represented in person and by proxy.

The Reports of the President, Treasurer, and Engineer, were read. From these documents we learn that 13 miles of the Road have been completed, and that the first section of 25 miles will be completed by the first of December next.

The former Board of Directors was re-elected, viz: H. W. Guion of Lincoln; R. H. Cowan, Thos. D. Meares, A. H. VanBokklin, of Wilmington; Jno. A. McDowell, Bladen; R. S. French, Robeson; Walter L. Steel, Richmond; S. W. Cole, Anson; S. H. Walkup, Union; S. W. Davis, Mecklenburg; C. C. Henderson, Lincoln; G. Dickson, Cleaveland; A. G. Logan, Rutherford.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, the old officers were re-elected—H. W. Guion, President; D. S. Cowan, Sec'y, and Treas. for the Eastern Division; V. A. McBee, Treasurer for the Western Division; and John C. McRae, Chief Engineer.

A resolution was proposed in the meeting of stockholders authorizing the Company to subscribe $25,000 to the projected Railroad from Charlotte to Statesville, but the meeting deemed it inexpedient to pass such a resolution at this time, and it was therefore laid on the table.

We learn that the Board resolved to employ a large force so as to complete the Road from here to Wilmington within the next two years, as well as to have fifty miles of it finished from this place West. The friends of the work seem much encouraged at the prospet of an early completion of the whole line.

The next annual meeting is to be held in Wilmington on the fourth Friday in October, 1860.

FROM THE COAST.—The schooner Independence, bound from Baltimore to Plymouth, N. C., with a cargo consisting of whiskey, dry goods, &c., went ashore Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, on Currituck beach.

Norfolk Argus, 18th inst.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Startling News!—Insurrection at Harper's Ferry!!—Prompt Aid from the Government, and the Governors of Virginia and Maryland—Defeat of the Insurgents!—Ringleader Captured!

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Oct. 18th, 1859.

Yesterday at noon the whole community were astounded at the report that a band of abolitionists and negroes had taken entire possession of the town of Harper's Ferry, Va., including the Armory, Arsenal Pay office, and all other government property. The telegraph wires were cut, and trains with the mails stopped, imprisoning and pressing into their service all the citizens and negroes found in the workshops and streets, and killing many.

Later in the day the reports were fully confirmed by despatches to the government. Gov. Wise ordered out a regiment from Jefferson county, and two Richmond Companies.

The Governor of Maryland had pushed forward two companies from Frederick, and several companies from Baltimore.

The U. States Government sent one hundred marines with two 12 pound guns, and had ordered three companies of flying artillery from Old Point, Va.

The insurgents are said to number seven hundred and fifty men, and are fully armed; had fortified the bridge over the Potomac, and every approach on the land side.

About midnight, after a severe battle, the Rail Road employees, the Jefferson Regiment, and first division of Frederick troops entered the town, when the insurgents retreated to the Armory, which was barricaded and fortified. Shortly after other trains arrived with companies from Baltimore and the marines. An immediate surrender was demanded, but the insurgents refused. The marines forced the door, when there was rapid firing within and without, and three marines were shot. The Armory was then carried at the point of the bayonet, and all the living insurgents were captured.

The citizens and soldiers were much exasperated, and endeavored to shoot the rioters, but were prevented from doing so by the Marines.

It now appears that the plan was concocted and executed under the lead of Ossawatogie Brown, of Kansas infamy, accompanied by a set of fanatical abolitionists from Ohio, Conneticut, and Maine.

About one year ago, Brown, under the name of Smith, hired a farm in the vicinity, where the gang rendezvoused. Their object apparently was to procure arms and money from the Armory, and induce a general stampede of the slaves in that section of country.

Several citizens were yesterday murdered in cold blood. Three Marines were shot, three or four of the Frederick soldiers, and a Rail Road Conductor were killed, and two Conductors severely wounded. Several Rail Road men were seriously wounded.

The Armory insurgents killed Anderson, of Connecticut, a leader, and a son of Brown.

Brown himself was mortally wounded, besides several others killed and wounded not named.

Had they not been prevented by the Marines, the citizens would have made short work of the living.

Perhaps more before closing.

Harper's Ferry Affair.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Oct. 19th, 1859.

All is quiet. Old Brown is still living. He had one son killed and another wounded. The original number of insurgents consisted of only twenty-two—fifteen of whom were killed and two wounded—three left on Monday with a body of slaves for Pennsylvania.

There were only three or four persons taken.

There was probably not at any time more than one hundred insurgents, most of whom were slaves, who joined them on compulsion.

The prisoners will have a speedy trial.

Four hundred Virginia State troops arrived here yesterday, but returned home.

All the military have been disbanded except the Marines, who remain at the Ferry as a guard.

WASHINGTON CITY. Oct. 20th, 1859.

All the letters, papers, constitution and by-laws of Brown's organization, the camp equipage, arms and ammunition have been found. The letters show the full complicity of Gerrit Smith and other prominent Abolitionists in the plot, and give a clue to the whole ramification of the insurrection.

Cook, one of the ringleaders, is still in the mountains, but the rangers are on his trail. Parties of armed men, by order of Gov. Wise and President Buchanan, are scouring a large extent of country for the other fugitives.

Money had been liberally contributed by Gerrit Smith, Henry and John Smith, to carry on the enterprise.

Only five prisoners were taken, who are now in jail in Charlestown, Va., under a strong guard. They will first be tried on the charges of sedition and murder, by the Virginia Courts, and then, if anything be left of them, will be tried by the United States on a charge of high treason.

Old Brown will recover from his wounds, but his two sons are dead.

All the soldiers, except the local companies, have returned to their homes.

A false alarm was raised last night, that Cook, with a band of Abolitionist, were burning the village of Sandy Hook, near the ferry. The Marines and local Military were called out amid great excitement, but it was ascertained that the report was without truth, and quiet was soon restored.

None of the slaves joined the insurgents except on compulsion. The greatest number engaged at any time, it is believed, did not exceed one or two hundred.

The following is the anonymous letter to Secretary Floyd:

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20th.

SIR:—I lately received information of a movement of so great an importance that I feel it my duty to impart it without delay. I have discovered the existence of a secret association, having for its object the liberation of the slaves of the South by a general insurrection.—The leader of the movement is old John Brown, late of Kansas. He has been to Canada during the past winter, drilling negroes there, and they were only waiting his word to start for the South to assist the slaves. They have one of their leading men—a white man—in the Armory in Maryland, where it is situated I am not enabled to learn. As soon as everything is ready, those of their number who are in the Northern States, and Canada, are to come in small companies and to rendezvous at a place which is in the mountains of Virginia.

They will pass down through Pennsylvania, Maryland and into Virginia at Harper's Ferry.

Brown left for the North about three or four weeks ago. He will arm the negroes and strike a blow in a few weeks; so that whatever is done, must be done at once. They have a large quantity of arms at their rendezvous, and are probably distributing them already.

I am not fully in their confidence. This is all the information I can give you. I dare not sign my name to this, but trust you will not disregard the warning on this account.

Gov. Wise has offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the arrest of Cook, and detectives are on every road leading to Pennsylvania.

No Government funds were taken by the insergents.

However widely the insurrection was intended to spread, or largely the means contributed, the tragical conclusion of the emeute at Harper's Ferry completely crushed it out. All fears of a renewal are banished.

☞ Dates to the 1st instant from the Island of Jamaica have been received at New Orleans. The Legislature meets on the 1st of November. The Island is healthy. The late disturbances are over, and all is tranquil. The Demarara authorities are endeavoring to induce white immigration from the Barbadoes.

Later from California.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18th, 1859.

The overland mail from California with dates to the 26th ult. has arrived here. Judge Terry has been held in bail, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, to answer relative to the late duel which terminated in the death of Senator Broderick.

The town of Monte Christo has been burnt. Loss estimated at ninety thousand dollars.

There was also a fire at Diamond Springs. Loss said to be fifty thousand dollars.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

BOSTON, Oct. 20th, 1859.

The steamship *Europa* from Liverpool with dates to the 8th inst., arrived at this port on yesterday. Her news is three days later, but unimportant.

The conference at Zurich continues in session.

Italian affairs are unchanged and unsettled. No particular points of interest.

The erection of fortifications on the coast of France continue with unabated energy.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8th, 1859.

Cotton—Sales for the past week reach 54,000 bales, of which 3,000 were to speculators, and 11,500 to exporters. Fair and Middling qualities have slightly advanced; Inferior qualities are unsaleable. The Brokers and Manufacturers strongly complain of the sand and dust mixed with cotton, and have memorialized the Chamber of Commerce on the subject. They say, that in the past year their loss from this cause amounted to one hundred thousand bales—no quotations received.

Flour firm.

Wheat firm but market quiet.

Corn buoyant and all qualities have slightly advanced under speculators purchases.

Sugar active but slightly lower.

Rice firm.

Rosin firm at 4s. 2d. a 4s. 4d.

Spirits Turpentine steady at 35s. 6d. a 35s. 9d.

Consols for money closed at 95⅝ a 95¾.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, October 20, 1859.

[*At the close yesterday.*]

Cotton firm. Flour unchanged. Wheat advanced 1 cent. Corn firm; Mixed $1 per bushel. Spirits Turpentine dull at 46½ a 47 cents per gallon. Rosin dull at $1 55 per barrel. Rice firm at 3¼ a 4 1-8 cents per lb.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, October 18.—The President and Secretary of War were together for several hours to-day deliberating on matters connected with the proceedings at Harper's Ferry, the result of which conference was the sending of the United States District Attorney Ould thither to superintend the legal proceedings in the premises.

The excitement which existed last night in Washington and neighborhood has subsided.

It is said that the affair at Harper's Ferry is the first case of the kind which has occurred in this country involving at the same time both State and Federal jurisdiction.

While the State is effected as to slavery and locality, the general government is interested with regard to public property, it having exclusive control over the arsenal grounds, independently of the State; also with regard to the mails. Already in distinguished quarters the question of jurisdiction is discussed, as Governor Wise will, it is said, claim the prisoners now held by the U. S. troops, to be dealt with according to the laws of Virginia. In this case the question of jurisdiction will have to be determined by the judiciary.

Later from Buenos Ayres.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Advices have been received from Buenos Ayres to the 25th of August, but are unimportant. The previous report of the appearance of the Argentine squadron off Buenos Ayres and exchanging a shot with the Buenos Ayres steamer, is confirmed.

A Montevideo letter states that a forgery of six millions worth of land had been discovered there and that the forger had been arrested. He proved to be the captain of a Spanish vessel plying between that port and Rio. The discovery of the fraud had served to unsettle business affairs and create a great run upon the banking house of Senor Mana.

Mr. Henderson, the British charge at Paraguay, had demanded his passports in consequence of the Camstad affair not having been satisfactorily settled.

Nicaragua Filibusters—Sugar Crop, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 18.—The examination of the parties arrested a few days since on the charge of being connected with an expedition for the invasion of Nicaragua, commenced under the order of the government commissioners yesterday. It is not believed, however, that any convictions will be made.

Reports from the sugar making districts are still unfavorable, but it is thought with cooler weather there may be a change for the better.

General Convention of the Episcopal Church.

RICHMOND, Oct. 18.—A long report from the committee on canons and the general theological seminary was presented. The house refused to entertain a resolution fixing a day for an adjournment. A resolution was adopted appointing a committee to inquire into the expediency of effecting a severance between the General Convention and the General Theological Seminary.

The order of the day relating to religious toleration in Cuba gave rise to a long and able debate. The resolution was recommitted.

The House of Bishops have nominated Rev. Jacob L. Clark, of Hartford, for Bishop of the Northwest, and Rev. Henry G Lay, of Alabama, for the Bishop of the Southwest.

LATER FROM TEXAS.—A dispatch from Augusta Ga., dated Oct. 19th, says:

Accounts from Brownsville to the 8th, at New Orleans, represent the fever there as having disappeared.

The citizens have formed battalions to stand guard nightly.

Accounts from Monterey to the 28th ult. state that Durango, in the State of Durango, was taken and sacked on the 10th by two hundred robbers. Troops had arrived and dispersed them, killing many. The army at Monterey has pronounced against Viduarri, who, with Gauzua, had left for Texas.

Marquez was defeated twice on the 10th near Guadalajara by General Ogason. The Liberals under Marquez had asked for reinforcements from Woll.

The Outbreak at Harper's Ferry.

We give to-day the particulars we have at hand of the startling intelligence of a negro outbreak at Harper's Ferry, Virginia. The news is very meagre of the causes of the difficulty, but enough is known to render it certain that the naturally tractable and quietly governed negro has again been made the victim of the devilish machinations of white men. We have that some negro stealers are trying to run off a lot of negroes, and having been balked in their career, plunged at once into insurrection. Maryland, Delaware and the northern part of Virginia, swarm with the emissaries of the Abolitionists, who are paid by the Anti-Slavery Societies of London, and of this city. *We have reason to believe that there is a regularly organized society in this city of negro stealers, and that a great many clergymen and laymen, and that even not a few business men contribute to fill its treasury.* What is more, we have the *names of some of the individuals reported to be engaged in this criminal business*—it would startle our community to believe that men boasting of piety and religion could be guilty of stealing negroes from their masters, and instigating them to murder, rapine, bloodshed and every species of crime in the decalogue.—But so it verily is. Gerrit Smith not long since publicly declared that "the next move against "slavery" would not be by moral suasion but by open *insurrection*, and doubtless the opinion here expressed, too, tallies with the information which has been received by Secretary Floyd, of that an outbreak was planned by the Abolitionists, at the place where it has occurred, about the middle of October.

Then, too, how significant is the fact that the white men engaged in this affair are led by that old traitor, Brown of Kansas! It scarcely leaves a chance for doubt that the aiders and abettors of this old sinner against the peace and safety of the South are the base and mercenary northern men, [illegible] of the cowardly Abolitionists, to involve the country in all the horrors of civil war. These are the disunionists of the North, so long bent upon the purpose of overturning the Union and erecting a Northern Republic with William H. Seward for its President; and there are thousands of "Republicans" who are blindly following this party, entirely [illegible] the opinions and sentiments [illegible] publish to day, and tell us whether the outbreak at Harper's Ferry has not [illegible] of such men as William H. Seward, Horace Greely, Joshua R. Giddings and other "Republican" leaders? Is it not time for conservative men to pause and think?—*New York Day Book, 18th inst.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HAVING established a *resident buyer* in the city of New York, and extended to him facilities for procuring "bargains as they occur," we feel that we have placed ourselves in advance of our competitors, in our offering of cheap, handsome Goods, and late novelties. We receive weekly additions to our magnificent stock.

Sept. 29.—21 tf HEDRICK & RYAN.

☞The Presbyterian Synod will be held in Wilmington early in November. Our citizens intend doing everything in their power to make comfortable all who may favor our city with their presence. Of course there will be a large number of strangers from all parts of the State, some with one object in view—some with another. There will be a goodly number of clergymen, and more or less of all the multitude will need some article of dress. We take great pleasure in recommending the readers of the "JOURNAL" to O. S. BALDWIN, the largest Clothing merchant in the State. He has the most complete outfitting establishment in the Southern country, and his goods are always reliable—always as represented, and sold at the lowest prices. We cheerfully recommend *our* friends and patrons to patronize his deservedly popular house.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

AS COMPLETE AN ASSORTMENT AS CAN BE found in any city, and as cheap for cash, is now offered to the inspection of the public, at No. 10, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C. Purchasing from first hands at the factories for cash, and selling for cash or its equivalent, the Subscriber is enabled to offer greater inducements to the citizens of Wilmington and of the State generally, to buy at home, than has ever before been offered. Goods for the interior will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded. The Subscriber is particularly desirous that persons from the interior of the State who have been in the habit of purchasing abroad, would give his establishment a trial. The following are some of the articles to be found in his Furniture Ware Rooms:

Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres or Whatnots, Ottomans, Foot-Stools, Centre, Sofa and Card Tables, Chairs, Mantle and Pier Glasses, Secretaries, Book Cases Tea, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Sideboards, Cane, Woodseat and Cushioned Chairs, in great variety; Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Fancy Cottage Setts, Mattrasses, Beds, Pillows, Boalsters, &c. A large stock of Looking Glasses, Office Furniture, Children's Chairs, Cradles, Cribs, Trundle Bedsteads, Toy Bureaus, &c. O. L. FILLYAW.

March 2d, 1859 150&27-1y

Holloway's Ointment is a sovereign remedy for the removal of pimples, boils, blotches, tan, chaps, rashes, and other blemishes of the skin. Warm fermentations should precede its application. A persistency in its use will overcome the most stubborn syptoms of scofula. Its operation is both thorough and invariable. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per pot.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE ORIGNAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1737, *and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of* "PULMONIC WAFERS," *in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name* BRYAN *being stamped on each* WAFER.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsols.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.
No Family should be without a Box of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in the house.
No Traveler should be without a supply of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in his pocket.
No person will ever object to give for
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Twenty five cents.
JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
For sale by all druggist in Wilmington.
HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO.,
Charleston, Wholesale Agents.

May 6, 1859.—205&36-eow1y.

(Advertisement.)

From the North Carolinian.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In your paper of Saturday I notice two articles copied from the Petersburg Express, purporting to give a description of an affair which occurred at Gaston, in this State, in which the company I represent conflicted with some parties resident in the neighborhood of that place; and which by misrepresentations, and I may even go so far as to say direct falsehood, places the company of Robinson & Lake in a very unenviable light before the public. It is not my purpose, now, to drag from behind his "stalking horse" of anonymous signature, the author of this calumny and show the petty influences which induced him to resort to this unmanly course, but merely to contradict the article as untrue, and show to the public that this bungling correspondent has refuted his own statement, sufficiently to condemn it as false to all who choose to read and think for a minute upon the matter.

The Express, by courtesy, allows its correspondents the privilege of writing descriptions of occurrences over anonymous signatures, but when a man steps aside from description and indulges in libelous abuse and malignant slander, he should be brave enough to append his own name; and having touched the shield of his opponent with the sharp end of his weapon, show himself in "*propria personæ*," against all comers. The chivalry of this country will demand this, and repudiate the cowardly course this correspondent of the Express has chosen.

The true circumstances of the case, as far as I can learn them, for I was not at Gaston at the time of the untoward occurrence, were these: A gentleman there, opened Hotel for the exclusive accommodation of the company; upon its arrival, a disposition was manifested, on the part of a few drunken men, to have a fight with some of the company, and one of the men whose name figures very conspicuously as being hurt, was foremost in the expression of his determination to "kick up a row"—the same individual succeeded in breaking up the performance at Everett's Varieties. Robinson ordered his men to desist from even the show of retaliation and in this way, submitting to abuse and insult, the day was got along with in peace. During the hours of performance, and while the ladies were at the pavilion attending to their professional engagements, Mrs. Lake's private room was entered by these rowdies, gamblers and drunkards, her wardrobe distributed about, a table placed, and gambling and other nuisances practiced therein. One of the party then descended to the dining-room, in the absence of the landlord, and violated all rules of decency and domestic propriety, in fact they took possession of the house, abused and insulted everybody beyond the point where "forbearance ceases to be a virtue," and when it was even necessary for men to defend their lives and property. *Hence the difficulty*—hence the "instigation on the part of those who should have known better," which the correspondent of the Express complains of. The correspondent of the Express forgets to state that those gentlemen who advised the company to defend themselves, are all citizens of high standing, not engaged in the matter, and only influenced, as he is not, by a sense of right and justice. His allegations in reference to the company's refusing to pay their license are absurd; the tax is so regulated in this State that there can be no question about the matter, and that a company, about traveling over a great portion of the State, should daily resist the officers of the law, is too ridiculous, and like his other statements, bears a lie upon its very front.

Then comes a horrible, heart-rending story, that a worthy Doctor is missing, and the last that was seen of him was that he was being brutally murdered upon the banks of the river, and it was supposed the body had been tumbled in.—This would be truly startling, only in his next account he is obliged to say that the doctor has turned up, not in the river, *first murdered and then drowned; but at home*—having swam the river and taken the cars to his own home. How dreadfully he must have been beaten! Fie, fie, Robin, you should put your H's better together; and with a little more investigation it will no doubt be shown, that the doctor was ferried over the river, and went quietly home to get rid of bad associates. Then gentleman "Rough Head," intimates as almost a last resource of vituperation, something about abolitionist, another weak invention of the memory. John Robinson has been traveling over the country for the last thirty years, and is too well known to have such a thought of him harbored by any, save those who would, like the boy stealing apples, screen themselves by charging the innocent with the delinquencies they themselves are guilty of. I believe abolitionists in this country love concealment, *and always write over anonymous signatures* Mr. A. Robinson is charged with the heinous crime of saying to a negress, "stand back gal," &c.; this does not savor much of abolitionism. Now Mr. Robinson is not "overcrowded with honied phrases" any more than he is horribly stuffed with "epithets of war," but under a rough exterior, no warmer heart ever beat in human breast, and many an act of unobtrusive charity and kindly consideration attest his sensitiveness to distress and good feeling to those in want.

In conclusion, I would say to the public just this, that: Firstly, on his part the correspondent of the Petersburg Express has shown no reason why the Circus Company should have commenced this difficulty, consequently it must have originated with his own party

Secondly, after charging the whole matter upon the Showmen and exhausting upon them his vocabulary of billingsgate, in which by the by he excels, he comes out and says they were "instigated to it by those who should have known better," showing that the *good citizens* saw enough of justification in the affair to countenance and instigate the Circus men even to the repugnant alternative.

Thirdly, that in his second statement he is obliged to acknowledge that the Doctor is safe and the wounded parties all doing well—that one of his particular friends drew his Deringer and shot a showman's ear off, showing that his party were good fighting men and armed for the affray.

Fourthly, that he is an ass for contradicting his own statements, and a malignant one for kicking at a man who never injured him, and is as well known and respected in the South as he is.

And Fifthly. I must ask the Public to reflect how ruinous it would be to the interests of a Company traveling at an expense of $300 or $400 per day to foster, encourage or permit anything like an unpleasant collision with the people we are traveling among, and from whom we expect our patronage and support.

T. U. TIDMARSH,
Manager of Robinson & Lake's
Menagerie & Circus.

SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.
COMPOSED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS.
NEVER DEBILITATES.
PURIFIES THE BLOOD.
PURIFIES THE BLOOD.
PURIFIES THE BLOOD.
CURES LIVER COMPLAINTS.
CURES BOWELL COMPLAINTS.
CURES DYSPEPSIA.
CURES COSTIVENESS.
CURES SICK HEADACHE.
CURES FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
See advertisement in another column.

Sep. 20. 5-2m

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the Cure of all Diseases
ARISING FROM
AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD.

In this purely vegetable preparation, the properties of an Antiseptic, a mild Cathartic, and a Tonic Medicine are combined. It quickly removes from the blood, the Impurities of unhealthy secretions which engender and feed disease, thus striking at the root of the malady. It acts with *EXTRAORDINARY POTENCY* and precision upon the fields of the body, cleansing them from all deleterious particles, and will speedily purify the blood, equalize the circulation, improve the appetite, impart tone and vigor to the system, and gradually but surely, extirpate the disease.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

For sale also by W. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.

October 21. 8-1w

FOR THE
WINTER TRADE OF 1859...'60.

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC to the largest and most desirable stock of

DRY GOODS

Ever opened in this City. We are also receiving weekly additions to our stock of

FANCY DRESS GOODS

Among which are some very great bargains in
FANCY SILK ROBES;
BAYADERE and PLAID SILKS;
CHENE and STRIPED SILKS;
BLACK SILKS in every quality;
5 pieces 36 inch BLACK GROS de ZURICH TAFFETA SILK, the best goods known to the trade;
SOLID and FIGURED FRENCH MERINOS;
MERINO and M. DeLANE ROBES;
SOLID M. DeLANES, every color;
400 Pieces FIGURED MOUSLIN de LANES, 12½ to 25 cts.
1,000 " ENGLISH and AMERICAN PRINTS;
HANDSOME FRENCH PRINTS.

The attention of

HOUSEKEEPERS

Is called to our extensive stock of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS;
BLEACHED AND BROWN DOMESTICS;
COTTON AND LINEN SHEETINGS;
PILLOW LINENS;
TOWELLINGS;
TABLE DIAPER;
8, 10 & 12 ¼ TABLE CLOTHS;
NAPKINS AND DAYLAS.

We are the ONLY IMPORTERS of

IRISH LINENS

in the State. We are selling the best manufacture of LINENS at 25 Per Cent Less than New York wholesale prices—quality guaranteed.

100 PIECES DUNBAR, DIXON & Co.'s LINENS received per last Steamer from Europe.

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.

All the favorite styles of CLOAKS, from the Manufacturers in New York City.

1,500 LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS, embracing every known style.

EMBROIDERIES.

This department of our stock is more attractive than usual. Very rich FRENCH and SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES, at very great bargains.

BONNET RIBBONS.

1,000 Pieces BONNET RIBBONS, bought at a sacrifice, and will be sold surprisingly cheap.

HOSIERY.

Men, Women and Children's WORSTED SILK and COTTON, in great variety.

Gent's, Ladies, and Children's UNDER GARMENTS.

TO PLANTERS

We offer 3,000 NEGRO BLANKETS; every style of NORTHERN KERSEY—also, all grades of the celebrated SALEM KERSEYS, at Factory prices. NEGRO SHOES and NEGRO CLOTHING, Ready Made.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Will find our stock of DOMESTIC GOODS the largest and cheapest in the State

☞ Great inducements offered to cash buyers.

HEDRICK & RYAN.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 21st, 1859. 8-6t

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having accepted the agency for the sale of E. WHITMAN & CO.'S (Baltimore) celebrated AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND HORSE POWERS, are prepared to furnish the same at *Baltimore prices* at shortest notice.

Circulars containing list of articles with prices furnished by ELLIS & MITCHELE.

Wilmington, N. C., October 21, 1859. 8-1y

JARVIS & BAKER'S ISLAND GUANO,

FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
IMPORTED BY THE
AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
NEW YORK.

THIS GUANO is far superior to any other fertilizer known, and of permanent value to the soil, is sold at thirty per cent. less than Peruvian Guano. Its peculiar *natural* combination of the Phosphates and Sulphates of Lime, enable it to *restore* to the soil the lost properties by constant cropping, and the Planter will be enabled not merely to reap from its use a present drop, but find his land at the end of the season, healthier and stronger, requiring a less amount of Guano for the next planting.

This guano feeds but does not *stimulate* to excess the roots of plants, and they are thereby enabled to withstand the effects of drought to a greater degree than by the use of any other fertilizer known.

For full information and reports of successful experiments with this Guano, apply to

DeROSSET, BROWN & CO.,
Agent for the State of North Carolina.

A SUPPLY OF THE ABOVE GUANO just received, and will be kept constantly on hand; for sale by DeROSSET, BROWN & CO.

October 15th, 1859—35-8-d&wtf.

THE NEW STYLE!

CALL AND SEE FASHIONABLE GOODS—New style Over Coats, new style Business Coats. Remember *all* Business Coats, of this year's make, have

VELVET COLLARS.

For new, good, well made, perfect cut, &c., &c., call at October 19th. BALDWIN'S.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS drew the principal prizes in the drawing of October 1st, 1859:

Numbers.	Prizes.	Numbers.	Prizes.
26,557	$100,000	994	$ 20,000
2,274	50,000	11,923	10,000
20,731	30,000		

Numbers 911, 1,857, 2,270, 2,668, 3,364, 4,148, 4,457, 4,663, 6,931, 8,086, 8,498, 9,496, 9,523, 10,534, 11,830, 12,045, 12,143, 12,921, 13,614, 14,377, 16,029, 16,363, 16,571, 16,661, 17,158, 17,166, 17,674, 17,825, 19,159, 20,100, 20,372, 21,409, 21,681, 22,231, 22,561, 22,758, 23,189, 23,873, 23,990, 24,594, 24,723, 25,348, 25,488, 26,249, 26,318, 26,866, 28,349, 29,226, 29,358, 29,4 2—$1,000 each.

No. 23,189, $1,000, held in Boston, Mass., Philadelphia, Pa., and Charleston, S. C.

The next Drawing of this celebrated Lottery will take place on the 19th of October. For particulars see advertisement in another column. DON RODRIGUEZ.

Oct. 17. 36-d&w-1t*

WOOD WARE.

CEDAR TUBS—all sizes; Painted do.; Brass Bound Cedar Pails; Iron do.; Painted Pails—2 and 3 hoops; Well Buckets; Flour Buckets in nests; Ball Boxes do.; Measures, in Nests; Iron Bound ½ bushel Measures; Ways; Axe Handles, &c. For sale by

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
S. E. Cor. Market and Second Sts.

Oct. 20th

NAILS.

25 KEGS 6d. to 20d. For sale by
L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
S. E. Cor. Market and Second Sts.

Oct. 20th

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℘ lb.	28 @	31
BEEF CATTLE, ℘ 100 lbs.	5 50 @	6 50
BRICKS, ℘ M.	6 00 @	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each, 2nd hand	1 50 @	1 90
New	1 90 @	2 00
CANDLES, ℘ lb.		
Tallow	16 @	18
Adamantine	20 @	26
Sperm	35 @	50
COFFEE, ℘ lb.		
Java	18 @	20
Laguayra	12½@	13½
Rio	11 @	12½
St. Domingo	11 @	12
COTTON, ℘ lb.		
ord. to mid'g	10 @	10¼
strict mid'g	00 @	10¾
good mid'g	10½@	11
COTTON BAGGING, ℘ yard	13½@	15
Rope, ℘ lb.	7½@	10
CORN MEAL, ℘ bushel	1 00 @	1 05
DOMESTICS, Sheeting, ℘ yd.	8 @	9
Yarn, ℘ lb.	19½@	20
EGGS, ℘ doz.	20 @	22
FEATHERS, ℘ lb.	45 @	50
FISH, ℘ bbl.		
Mullets	5 50 @	7 10
Mac'rel. No. 1	16 00 @	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00 @	14 00
do. No. 3	8 50 @	11 00
Herrings, East	3 00 @	5 00
Dry Cod, ℘ cwt	4 00 @	6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℘ bbl.,		
Family	0 00 @	6 00
Superfine	5 75 @	5 80
Fine	0 00 @	5 50
Cross	0 00 @	5 25
GLUE, ℘ lb.	12 @	20
GUNNY BAGS	10 @	18
GUANO, Peruvian, Under 1 ton, ℘ lb.		3¼
1 ton and under 5, per ton,		62 50
5 tons and over, "		60 00
LAND PLASTER, ℘ bbl.		1 50
Per ton		10 00
GRAIN, ℘ bushel,		
Corn	80 @	85
Oats	40 @	42
Pease, Cow	70 @	75
Do. B. Eye	1 00 @	1 10
Wheat, red	1 10 @	0 00
do. white	1 25 @	0 00
Rice, rough	00 @	00
do., clean, ℘ lb.	4 @	4½
HIDES, ℘ lb.,		
Green	0 @	6
Dry	7 @	8
HAY, ℘ 100 lbs.		
Eastern	92½@	95
N. River	70 @	75
IRON, ℘ lb.		
English, ass'd	4½@	00
American, ref.	3½@	00
do. sheer	0 @	00
do. hoop, ton	80 00@	85 00
Swede	5½@	00
LIME, ℘ bbl.	70 @	75
do. fm store	1 00 @	1 10
LUMBER, ℘ M., (River.)		
Fl'r Boards	00 00 @	12 50
Wide do.	0 00 @	9 00
Scantling	0 00 @	7 00
(Steam Sawed.) Floor Boards, rough	15 00 @	16 00
planed	18 00 @	19 00
clear	25 00 @	30 00
Wide boards	14 00 @	15 00
Scantling	12 00 @	15 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge	0 00 @	13 00
re-sawed	0 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES, ℘ gallon.		
Cuba, Hhds	23 @	24
do. Bbls.	28 @	30
N. Orleans	42 @	45
LIQUORS, ℘ gall, (domestic.)		
Whiskey	33 @	35
N. E. Rum	43 @	45
Gin	40 @	45
Brandy	40 @	45
do. Apple	65 @	1 00
do. Peach	1 25 @	1 50
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine, ℘ 280 lbs.,		
New Virgin	0 00 @	2 95
Yellow dip	0 00 @	2 95
Hard	0 00 @	1 75
Tar, ℘ bbl.	0 00 @	2 35
do. in order	0 00 @	0 00
Pitch do.	0 00 @	1 50
Rosin, Pale	2 50 @	4 00
do. No. 1	1 50 @	2 50
do. No. 2	1 25 @	1 35
do. No. 3	0 00 @	1 20
Spirits Turp., ℘ gallon	00 @	43½
Varnish, ℘ gal.	26 @	30
NAILS, ℘ lb., Cut	4½@	4½
Wrought	10 @	12½
OILS, ℘ gallon, Sperm	2 00 @	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15 @	1 20
do. boiled	1 15 @	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush.	00 @	0 00
POTATOES, Sweet, ℘ bush.	70 @	75
Irish, do.	00 @	0 00
do. ℘ bbl.	1 75 @	2 00
PROVISIONS, ℘ lb., N. C. Bacon, Hams	13½@	14½
Middlings	00 @	12
Shoulders	00 @	11
Hog round	12 @	12½
Western Bacon, Middlings	11½@	11¾
Shoulders	9½@	9¾
N. C. Lard	12½@	13
West'n do.	11½@	12½
Butter	23 @	27
Cheese	10½@	11
PORK, Northern, ℘ bbl., City Mess	17 50 @	18 00
Clear do.	00 00 @	19 00
Butt	16 00 @	17 00
Beef, Mess	00 00 @	16 00
do. Fulton Market	19 00 @	20 00
POULTRY, Chickens, live	12½@	25
do. dead	00 @	00
Turkeys, live	75 @	1 00
do. dead, ℘ lb.	00 @	00
SHEEP, ℘ head, Lambs	1 25 @	1 50
Mutton	1 25 @	1 50
SALT, Alum, ℘ bush.	00 @	25
Liverpool, ℘ sack, ground, cargo	90 @	95
do. fm store	1 00 @	1 05
fine	1 75 @	2 00
SUGAR, ℘ lb., Porto Rico	8 @	9
New Orleans	7½@	8
Muscovado	7½@	9
Loaf & crush'd	11 @	12
C. Yellow	9 @	9½
Granulated	10½@	11½
SOAP, ℘ lb.	5 @	7½
SHINGLES, ℘ M., Contract	4 50 @	5 50
Common	2 75 @	3 00
STAVES, ℘ M., W. O. Bbl.	16 00 @	18 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 50 @	20 00
Ash Head'g	12 00 @	13 00
TIMBER, ℘ M., Shipping	0 00 @	00 00
Mill, prime	0 00 @	10 00
do. inferior to ordinary	5 00 @	8 75
TALLOW, ℘ lb.	10 @	12
TOBACCO, ℘ lb., Common	18 @	20
Medium	25 @	30
Fine	45 @	50
WOOL, ℘ lb.	17 @	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℘ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℘ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℘ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

	On deck.	Under deck.
TO NEW YORK.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℘ bbl.	$ 00	$ 00 @ 30
Rosin do	00	00 @ 25
Spirits Turpentine do	00	00 @ 45
Flour do	00	20 @ 00
Rice, ℘ 100 lbs. gross	00	0 @ 12½
Cotton, ℘ bale	0 00	0 75 @ 1 00
Cotton goods, ℘ foot	00	0 @ 7
Flaxseed, ℘ bushel	00	8 @ 10
Ground Peas, ℘ bushel	00	5 @ 0
Wheat, ℘ bushel	00	6 @ 7
Lumber, ℘ M.	0 00@5 00	5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℘ bbl.	00	00 @ 30
Rosin "	00	00 @ 25
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 45
Ground Peas, ℘ bushel	0	00 @ 6
Cotton, ℘ bale	0 00	0 75 @ 1 00
Cotton goods, ℘ cubic foot	0	0 @ 6
Rice, ℘ 100 lbs.	0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ℘ M., as to size	0 00@0 00	5 00 @ 6 00
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℘ bbl.	00	00 @ 40
Rosin "	00	00 @ 35
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 60
Cotton, ℘ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 1 25
Ground Peas, ℘ bushel	0	00 @ 8
Rough Rice, ℘ bushel	0	00 @ 9
Lumber, ℘ M.	0 00@6 00	7 00 @ 8 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 20TH, 1859.

TURPENTINE—Since our review of Thursday last there has been a steady demand for shipping and distilling purposes, and the market has ruled firm at former quotations—all received having found ready sale at $2 90 for virgin and yellow dip, and $1 75 for *new* hard, per 280 lbs. On Wednesday the market closed at an advance of 5 cents, with sales at $2 95 for soft;—this price has also been offered this morning, but no sales reported. The arrivals continue exceedingly light, and the sales for the week ended this morning reach only 1,826 bbls., viz:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yel. Dip.
Thursday	47	$2 90	$2 90
Friday	450	2 90	2 90
Saturday	225	2 90	2 90
Monday	753	2 90	2 90
Tuesday	57	2 90	2 90
Wednesday	300	2 95	2 95

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—We have no change to report in the price of this article. The market for the week has ruled quiet, and the transactions have been light—only one small lot having changed hands during the past two or three days that we can hear of. The sale on Monday at 44 cents, was for a lot put up in extra barrels, which always brings a better price than ordinary barrels. We quote sales of only 795 bbls., as follows:

Thursday.... 300 bbls. at 43½ cents per galllon.
Friday...... 200 " " 43½ " "
Saturday.... 100 " " 43½ " "
Monday...... 150 " " 44 " " in extra bbls.
Wednesday.. 25 " " 43½ " "

ROSIN—The market appears to have been almost entirely neglected during the past week, scarcely anything having been done in the way of sales. On Friday last about 1,000 bbls. Common changed hands at $1 20 for medium, and $1 22 for large size bbls., since then no sales have been reported;—it is generally held at $1 20 a $1 25 ℘ 310 lbs., but few or no buyers at present in market; receipts small, and stock light. Nos. 1 and 2 are also in light supply, but in the absence of the usual demand the market rules dull at quotations in table. Sale on Wednesday of 200 bbls. No. 1 at $2 50 per bbl., and $1 50 for opaque. For fine quality No. 1 or Pale there is some enquiry, and little or none on market; would sell readily at a fair price.

TAR.—For this article the market has ruled active, and, with a brisk demand from shippers, the price has advanced fully 15 cents. The arrivals continue small, and the sales for the week are as follows: Friday, 57 bbls. at $2 20; Saturday, 118 do. at $2 25; and Monday, 229 do. at $2 35 per bbl.

BEEF CATTLE.—The market is pretty well supplied with beeves, and at present there is only a light demand from butchers, except for a prime article, which would sell readily at a fair price. One or two small lots of ordinary quality have been received and taken at 6 cents per lb. A small lot of SHEEP was also brought in and sold at $1 25 to $1 50 each.

BARRELS.—In the market for Spirits Turpentine barrels we have nothing of consequence to report since our last.—There is a moderate stock in first hands, and scarcely any demand exists. Only one or two small lots have changed hands at prices ranging within quotations in table.

COTTON.—The market during the week has ruled rather quiet, and prices are a shade lower than quoted in our last. The demand has been principally for the finer qualities, and the lower grades have been entirely neglected. We quote sales of a few parcels (only about 125 bales) at 10¾ cents per lb. for strict and good middling—closing on Tuesday at this price; no sales since. The receipts for the week have been better, and several parcels are now on market.

CORN MEAL—Is in moderate enquiry for retailing purposes, and the market is poorly supplied;—none brought in from the country. We quote from the granaries at $1 05 to $1 10 per bushel, as in quantity.

COFFEE—Is in fair supply, and nothing doing except in the retail way. See table for store prices.

DRIED FRUIT.—There is a moderate demand for this article, and receipts small. We note sales during the week of 3000 lbs. peeled at 11 cents for peaches, and 4½ cents per lb. for apples.

FISH.—The market is rather better supplied with Mullets, still we note a moderate demand, and parcels find ready sale Received for the week 250 bbls., which sold at $5 75 a $5 90 for pine, and $7 10 for oak bbls. We refer to our table for quotations of Herring, Mackerel, &c.

FEATHERS—Arrive sparingly, and few or none now on market. In demand at 45 to 50 cts. per lb., as in quantity and quality.

FLOUR—During the week just ended the market has ruled decidedly quiet, buyers seeming but little disposed to purchase at prices which holders are generally asking. Two or three small sales have taken place at $6 for superfine and $6 25 for family, in lots to suit;—these figures, however, must be looked upon as rather above the market, and could not be obtained for a lot of any size. Advices from abroad are by no means favorable, and indicate a downward tendency in prices. We continue former quotations—$5 75 a $5 80 for superfine and $6 per bbl. for family. The receipts per railroad have been small, and the supply in dealers hands has become somewhat reduced, though it may be considered fully adequate for present wants.

GRAIN.—In the CORN market we have no change of consequence to report. The arrivals for the past two weeks have been confined to a few small lots per railroad, which have gone into store, and no sales have taken place. In the absence of receipts worthy of note the stock in dealers' hands has become materially reduced, though it is sufficient to supply present wants. For a prime article we notice a moderate demand, and a fair price could be had for a few cargoes—say 82½ to 85 cents per bushel, as in quality.——OATS AND PEAS.—None of either description received, and market poorly supplied. See table for prices.——RICE.—The supply of *clean* at present on market is rather light, though we notice merely a retail demand. We quote at 4 cents for old, and 4½ cents per lb. for new crop.

HAY.—The market is moderately supplied with Eastern, and rules steady. A cargo of 191 bales new crop was received a day or two since and sold at 95 cents, 60 days.—The lot of 511 bales, reported in our last as received, changed hands at 92½ a 95 cents per 100 lbs., 60 and 90 days. No arrivals of Northern for some time past, and but little on market; in demand, and would sell at about quotations in table.

LIME—Is in moderate request, and in the absence of receipts the market has become almost bare; one or two cargoes, however, are now looked for. See table for quotations, as in quantity.

MOLASSES—We have no change to report in prices; the market is better supplied with Cuba, and we notice merely a retail demand. We quote from wharf at 24 cts. per gallon, in hhds. About 255 hhds. and 5 tierces were received from Havana on Tuesday last, but not yet put on the market.

POTATOES—There is only a light demand, and the market is moderately supplied with both descriptions. We quote Sweet at 70 to 75 cents per bushel, and Irish at $2 to $2 25 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—For N. C. cured BACON there continues to be a fair demand from retailers, but in consequence of the small quantity coming in the transactions have been limited. We notice sales of only 2,000 lbs. from wagon at 13 cents for hog round, and 11 cents for sides, and 2000 do. from receivers hands at 14½ cents per lb. for hams;—these figures could be readily obtained for a few lots of prime quality.—The receipts of Western cured have been meagre for the past week or two, in consequence of which the supply on market has become materially reduced, and is barely sufficient for present wants. There is a fair demand, and we quote sales from store at 9½ a 9¾ cents for shoulders, and 11½ a 11¾ cents per lb. for sides, as in quantity.——LARD—The market rules quiet for both N. C. and Western make, as there is merely a retail demand. Stock moderate, and we note small sales at quotations in table.——PORK—There is a moderate supply of Northern on market, and prices are rather lower. We refer to our table for prices.

SALT.—We have nothing new to report in this article.—The stock of Alum has become nearly worked off in the absence of receipts, still there is a light demand, and we quote sales only in the small way from store at 25 to 30 cents per bushel. The market is very well supplied with Liverpool ground, and there is only a retail demand. We quote from wharf and store at 95 cents to $1 per sack, in quantities to suit.

SUGAR.—The market is moderately supplied with most descriptions, and we have to report only small sales from store at prices quoted in our table. A cargo of 158 hhds Muscovado was received from Havana on Tuesday, but it will not be put on market for several days, consequently we are unable to get the quotations.

SHINGLES.—There has been a light demand for Common, and we quote sales of several parcels for shipment at $3 per M.—closing dull and difficult of sale at above figure. Contract are nominal at $4 to $4 50 per M.

TIMBER—The market for some time past has ruled exceedingly active for this article, and the quantity arriving is barely sufficient to keep the mills in operation. The receipts for the week comprise only four rafts of ordinary quality, three of which went at $8 50, and one at $8 75 per M.

FREIGHTS.—There is a large number of vessels now in port, and only a moderate quantity of produce offering shipment, still we have no change to report in prices, and coastwise rule firm at rates quoted in our table.

NEWBERN, October 19.—Flour—Selling in lots to suit consumers at $6 for superfine, and $6 50 for family.

Pork—Selling in small lots at $17 50 for City Mess.

Cotton—12 bales changed hands ats 10¼c. per lb.

Turpentine—Sales yesterday of 100 bbls. at $3 25 for virgin and yellow dip.

Tar—Sales of 25 bbls. at $1 90 per bbl.

CHARLOTTE, Oct. 18.—The arrivals of produce to-day have been light. We report sales of 7 bales of Cotton; extremes 9¼ a 9⅝c. per pound.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Cotton—Market dull, sales today of 600 bales Flour is depressed, sales of 10,000 bbls., Ohio 5 35 a $5 50. Wheat heavy, sales 1,800 bushels, very choice Western white at $1 42. Corn is dull, sales of 6,000 bushels, mixed is nominal at $1. Whisky is active at 28 a 28½ cts. Sugar quiet at 6¾ a 7 cts. Coffee has declined ⅛c., sales of 5,000 bags at auction at 10¾ a 12¾ cts., averaging 11¼ cts. Spirits Turpentine is steady. Rosin is dull. Rice is firm at 3¾ a 4¼ cts. Freights on Cotton to Liverpool 3-16

MOBILE, Oct. 18.—Sales to-day of 5500 bales Cotton: Middlings 10⅝c. The sales for the three days sum up 11,250 bales, and the receipts in the same time have been 14,330 bales.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.—Flour is active and lower; Howard Street and City Mills $5. Wheat is firmer at $1 20a1 40. Corn is active: yellow 93a94 cts. Mess pork $15 75; prime $11 50. Bacon sides 10½a10¾ cts. Ohio Whiskey 29 cts.

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 17.—Bacon 10 @ 14; Cotton—Fair to Good, 10 @ 10¼; Ordin. to Mid. 8¼ @ 9; Flour—family, 5 50 @ $5 60; Super. 5 25 @ $5 35, Fine, 5 00 @ $5 10; Scratched. $4 75 @ 4 85; Grain—Corn, $1 15 @ 1 0; Wheat, $1 15 @ 1 25; Oats, 40 @ 50. Peas, $1 00 @ 1 10; Rye, $1 10 @ 1 20; Lard—00 @ 14 cents; Molasses—Cuba 28 @ 30 cents; New Orleans, 50 @ 00 cents; Salt—Liverpool Sack, $1 50 @ 0 00; Turpentine—Yellow dip, $2 40 @ 0 00; Virgin, $2 40 @ 0 00; Hard, $1 00 @ 1 25; Spirits, 40 a 40½ cents.

Cotton—The receipts since our last have been about as large as the week preceding. Sales were made on Thursday and Friday at 10¼. We believe 10 cts. to be about the highest market figures this morning.

Flour—We make no alteration in our quotations. It has arrived more sparingly since our last review. Sales easily made at above figures.

Spirits—The receipts are quite small. We have heard of no sales since our last. We think 40 cents is about the market price this morning.—*Observer.*

OWEN & YARBROUGH

HAVE THIS day entered into Co-partnership for the purpose of transacting the COMMISSION AND FORWARDING BUSINESS, in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care.

Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of country produce.

☞ Office on North Water street, over H. VonGlahn's Store.

JOHN W. OWEN.
O. S. YARBROUGH.

Wilmington, Oct. 20, 1859—8-1y.

BOY'S DRESS CAPS—CLOTH AND VELVET.

NEW AND HANDSOME PATTERNS, at the Hat and Cap Emporium, 34 Market street.

October 19. MYERS & MOORE.

HAY! HAY!!

191 BALES NEW CROP EASTERN HAY, now landing from Brig Lydia Stover. For sale cheap from wharf by STOKELY & OLDHAM.

Oct. 19th. 1859.

WE DO NOT.

TO THE APPLICATIONS we have had from the country to *take other Manufacture of Machines* in part payment for Singer's, we must return the above answer.

We have had like propositions in town, and of course, decline all. Singer's Machines *cost more* than others to *begin* with, but in *the end* are much cheaper. Not one sold by us has failed to give satisfaction. We have sent Machines to the country, boxed up, with no instructions but the plain printed directions belonging to each Machine, and the planters have found no trouble.

Singer's Machines are adapted to the use of the Tailor, Family and Plantation. They are no experiment.

O. S. BALDWIN,
Agent for I. M. Singer & Co.

Oct. 19th, 1859—d&w]

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THAT well known Inland PLANTATION belonging to the Subscriber, is offered for sale. This track of land lies on the N. East side of Black River, about one mile from the road leading to Pringle's Ferry, and one mile from a good landing, and would make a first rate Turpentine farm. Apply on the premises to the subscriber

THOS. BATES.

Oct. 21st, 1859. 8-2t

MARRIED.

In Sampson County, on the 6th ult., by Evrett Peterson, Esq., Mr. L. W. HOLLINSWORTH, to Miss MARY RACKLEY, daughter of the late Joshua Rackley, all of Sampson.

In Wolf Pitt, Onslow county, on the 13th inst., by E. V. Fonville, Esq., Mr. A. J. HURST, Jr., to Miss MARY E., daughter of Brice Burrass, dec'd, all of Onslow.

☞Spirit of the Age please copy.

On Wrightsville Sound, New Hanover county, N. C., on the 12th instant, by the Rev. Jonathan Ketchum, Mr. ROBERT H. WRIGHT, to Miss MARY C. BILL.

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. Lemond Shell, Mr. T. H. ATKINSON, to Miss MARTHA A., eldest daughter of the late Lunceford Richardson, all of Johnston County.

DIED.

On Sunday, October 16th, at 3½ o'clock, P. M., HENRY BLAKELY, son of Armand DeR. and Celestenia Young, aged 8 years and 4 months.

Representative in name and blood of a patriot and officer of the Revolution, he bid fair to emulate the virtues of his ancestors.

He was all a parent could desire—a lad of rare promise—physical, mental and moral. He was intelligent, amiable, truthful, frank and manly—in the latter respect to a degree unusual in boys of his age.

"Those whom the Gods love die young." Such was the opinion of learned heathen, and it consists well with Christian philosophy. Is it not full of consolation? The loss of the parent is the gain of the child. Had our little friend lived, to what temptations would he have not been exposed? what perils would he have not encountered? Rescued from the trials of earth, and borne upward upon wings unsoiled by its dust, in another and better world, his virtues can but expand in celestial beauty.

On Stump Sound, Onslow County, on 10th the inst., after a short illness of three days, WILLIAM A., son of Burgess and Mary Williams, aged 5 years, 11 monts and 5 days.

Spirit of the Age please copy.

In this town, this morning, in the 27th year of her age, AGNES MARIA BARRY, a native of Dublin, Ireland, and wife of Mr. Michael Barry

In this town, on the evening of the 14th inst., WILLIAM T., son of Sylvester and Sarah Petteway, aged 2 years, 8 months and 10 days.

In this town, about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 18th inst., after a lingering illness, OWEN HOLMES, Esq., aged 43 years and 7 months.

In Swansboro', Onslow county, on the 7th inst., after a short but painful illness of typhoid fever, Mrs. MARGARET ANN, relict of the late Henry Henderson, of Carteret co., N. C., aged 48 years.

In the death of Mrs. H., we have lost a berieved friend and Christian. Although having but a short warning of approaching death, she evinced no alarm, and died in the hope of a blessed immortality in the world to come, having been a consistent member of the Baptist Church for a great many years. She leaves five children and many other friends to mourn their loss. Blessed are they who die in the Lord, for they shall see the kingdom of Heaven.

And at her life's last sitting sun,
Her conflicts over, her labors done,
Jesus, thine heavenly radiance shed,
To cheer and bless her dying bed,
And from death's gloom her spirit raise,
To see thy face and sing thy praise. G. W. W.

ROBINSON & LAKE'S
GREAT
SOUTHERN MENAGERIE
AND CIRCUS.
One Hundred and Seventy Men and Horses.
Huge Waterproof Firmament Pavilion.

THE ROBINSON & LAKE families, each of them sufficient attraction for any Circus Company in the world, combined in THIS GREAT ENTERPRISE for the season of 1859, with a view to give such an Entertainment as will defy criticism and overwhelm opposition.

Fine collection of
RARE LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
Grand Operatic String and Brass Orchestra.
NUMEROUS STUD OF HIGHLY-TRAINED BLOODED, PERFORMING HORSES, PONIES, AND EDUCATED MULES.
Full and Complete Troupe of Equestrians.
FIVE LADY RIDERS AND DANSEUSES.
Three Great Clowns.
BILL LAKE, the Southern Jester and Comic Delineator.
SAM. LONG, the Universal Favorite and Singing Motley.
ARCHY CAMPBELL, the Rural Joker and Farmer's Almanac of Fun.

Madame Robinson, Mlle. Agnes, Mlle. Alice, La Farie Kate, Mlle. Eugenie De Lorme, from the principal Theaters and Amphitheaters of Europe and the United States, and Pike's Grand Opera House, Cincinnati.

MLLE. ALICE,

The most delightful of Equestrian Ladies, in her brilliant Act of Horsemanship, beautiful, graceful, and daring, Riding backward with as much ease as forward, flying through baloons and over banners, and forming pictures of such elegance and grace, as to have gained for her the sobriquet of Queen of Love and Beauty.

LA FARIE KATE,

From Pike's Grand Opera House, Cincinnati, in all her role of the New Ballet, pronounced by first Masters incomparable; also in splendid Double Dances with Mlle. Alice.

MLLE. AGNES,

The Invisible Wire Performer, whose brilliantly graceful positions upon a single wire, at a considerable elevation from the ground, excite universal admiration. In truth, this singularly beautiful Parlor Entertainment is a card which needs only to be known to induce thousands to visit the Pavilion for the purpose of seeing it alone.

MASTER JAMES ROBINSON,

Just returned from abroad, the Principal Equestrian in the world; the naked horse champion—in all his wonderful achievements.

MR. JOHN ROBINSON,

In his great four horse Demon Act.

The elegantly formed, and beautifully marked, and highly trained Arabian horse

ABDALLAH,

At each exhibition, will enact his finely arranged and wonderfully pleasing performances.

MASTER JOHN ROBINSON, MR. WM. ODELL, MASTERS DU CROW, DARREL, FONTAINE, & ANGELO, with a host of minor Stars, will assist in rendering the entertainments novel and brilliant.

GRAND ENTRANCE INTO THE DEN OF WILD BEASTS, and terrific encounter with a ferocious Lion by the lovely, fascinating, graceful, yet brave

EUGENIE DE LORME.

Without Extra Charge.

The great RUSSIAN ELK, 17 feet high, with immense antlers, captured in the Wilds of Siberia, trained and tamed by

MR. JOHN ROBINSON.

THE HORNED HORSE.
The Last of his Race.
The Perplexity of Naturalists.
THE WONDER OF THE AGE.
Splendid Performing Zebra.
A PAIR OF FINE ARABIAN OSTRICHES
Lions, Tigers, Bears, Birds, Monkeys, Leopards, etc.

Forming a splendid and rare collection of Wild Beasts.

As the price of admission is that charged for a Circus Exhibition alone, this great zoological display, as well as the daring feats of Mlle. Eugenie among the Lions, etc., may distinctly be considered Free to all persons who obtain a card of admission to ROBINSON & LAKE'S

BIG SHOW.

The whole Exhibition, under one Mammoth Pavilion, constructed for Messrs. Robinson & Lake by Mr. Vandivere of Cincinnati, the head of his profession.

Pavilion brilliantly illuminated.

Ushers at all times in attendance to seat Ladies and Children.

Order at all times strictly maintained.

Admission

Company will exhibit at

CLINTON, Friday, Oct. 21st; WARSAW, Saturday, Oct. 22d; KENANSVILLE, Monday, October 24th; TEACHEY'S DEPOT, Tuesday, October 25th; LONG CREEK BRIDGE, Wednesday, October 26th; WILMINGTON, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, October 27th, 28th and 29th., WHITEVILLE, Monday, October 31st; WIGGINS' STORE, or WESTERN PRONG P. O., Tuesday, November 1st; ELIZABETHTOWN, Wednesday, November 2d; MAYSVILLE, Thursday, November 3d; FAYETTEVILLE, Friday and Saturday, November 4th and 5th; LUMBERTON, Monday, November 7th. 1859

BASKETS.

OAK AND RATTAN BASKETS, 1 and 1½ bushels for Farmers; Market Baskets, open and covered; Clothes Hampers and Baskets; Fancy Baskets—several varieties.—For sale by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS, S. E. Cor. Market and Second Sts.

Oct. 20th

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 13—Steamer Hattie Hart, Peck, from Fayetteville, to Smith & McLaurin.

Steamer North Carolina, Barber, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall.

14—Schr. T. C. Worrell, Hubbard, from Baltimore, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

14—Brig Annandale, Hatch, from Providence, R. I., to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.

16—Brig Lydia Stover, Cates, 7 days from Portland, Me., to W. B. Flanner & Co.; with hay &c.

Schr. J. W. McKee, Satterly, from New York, to Harriss & Howell; with mdze.

Schr. E. L. B. Wales, Hoffman, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. Lavinia, Crammer, from Jacksonville, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

Schr. Kate, Dixon, from Tar Landing, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

Steamer Enterprise, Jones, from Elizabethtown, to W. P. Elliott.

17—Schr. Worth, Merrill, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Barque Saranac, Bigly, from Havana, to Hathaway & Co.; with molasses and fruit.

Brig John Balch, Whaley, from Havana, to G. C. & W. J. Munro; with molasses and fruit.

Steamer North Carolina, Barber, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall.

18—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

18—Schr. E. D. McClenahan, Mitchell, from Baltimore, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Brig Bion Bradberg, Benton, 6 days from Havana, to Harris & Howell; with sugar.

19—Schr. J. C. Manson, Cumber, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Steamer John Dawson, Johnson, from Fayetteville, to J. T. Petteway & Co.

19—Schr. R. H. Daly, Hinson, from Philadelphia, to Harris & Howell; with mdze.

Steamer Black River, Love, from Fayetteville, to Master.

20—Steamer Southerner, Evans, from Fayetteville, to Allen & Clark.

CLEARED.

Oct. 14—Steamer Southerner, Evans, for Fayetteville, by Allen & Clark.

Steamer North Carolina, Barber, for Fayetteville, by A. E. Hall.

Schr. J. A. Bayard, Higbee, for Philadelphia, by Harriss & Howell; with 187 bbls. spirits turpt., 1,287 do. rosin, 30 bales yarn, 20 empty bbls., 63 bags, 2 boxes and 2 bbls. dried fruit.

Exports Schr. Emily for New York: 167 bbls. spirits turpentine, 842 do. crude do., 1,170 do. rosin.

Exports Schr. David Faust for Philadelphia: 45 bbls. crude turpt., 1,492 do. rosin, 200 do. pitch, 41 bales cotton, 12 do. yarn, 13 do. sheeting, 1 bbl. mdze., 59 bags, 1 box and 40 bbls. dried fruit.

15—Steamer Sun, Rush, for Fayetteville, by Allen & Clark.

Schr. Breeze, Hulse, for New York, by Harris & Howell; with 1400 bbls. crude turpentine, 400 do. rosin.

15—Schr. Ida L. Howard, Stahl, for Boston, by Rankin & Martin; with 307 bbls. spirits turpentine, 613 do. crude do., 250. do. tar.

Schr. John T. Williams, Curtis, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with 2,416 bbls. rosin, 55 bales cotton.

Schr. Florida, Tall, for Baltimore, by T. C. Worth; with 200 bbls. rosin, 5 do. liquor, 41 cords juniper wood, 2 rolls leather, 1 box mdze, 17,175 feet lumber.

17—Schr. M. E. Wells, Conk, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with 92 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1,869 do. rosin, 2 do. wax, 11 empty bbls.

Schr. Lilly, Francis, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with 197 bbls. spirits turpentine, 2,440 do. rosin, 54 bales cotton, 1 box mdze, 1 box wax, 1 bag feathers.

Schr. Ned, Henderson, for New York, by E. Murray & Co.; with 698 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1,831 do. rosin, 113 bales cotton, 1 box mdze, 14 bbls. and 2 boxes dried fruit.

Brig Union State, Foxwell, for Rio de Janeiro, by O. G. Parsley & Co.; with 240 cans spirits turpt., 325 bbls. rosin, 115,000 feet lumber.

17—Schr. S. A. Mount, Hodgkinson, for Philadelphia, by Hathaway & Co.; with 918 bbls. rosin.

18—Schr. Charles Colgate, Cooper, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with 378 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1,270 do. rosin.

Steamer North Carolina, Barber, for Fayetteville, by A. E. Hall.

19—Barque Betsena, Parker, for Boston, by T. C. Worth; with 623 bbls. spirits turpt., 1,571 do. rosin. 32 bales cotton.

22—Schr. Francis Satterly, Cooper, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with 759 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1,140 do. rosin, 190 bales cotton, 171 bbls. and 49 bags dried fruit, 16 bbls. and 33 bags flour, 59 bbls. paper, 2 bbls. liquor, 3 bbls. and 1 cask wax, 10 bbls. naptha, 200 sheep skins, 2 bags feathers, 8 boxes and 10 bbls. mdze.

Brig W. H. Parks, Adams, for Boston, by W. B. Flanner & Co.; with 206 bbls. spirits turpt., 165 do. pitch, 1,338 do. rosin.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE RICE PLANTATION, situated in Brunswick county, six miles below the town of Wilmington, containing SIX HUNDRED ACRES, one half of which is tide swamp, (90 or 100 acres under bank and ditch,) lies well and is very rich, being mostly cane brake. A good two story Dwelling House, containing eight rooms, with fire place in each; Barn and Threshing Machine, &c., on the premises. A family of young Negroes would be taken in part payment. Those desirous of purchasing will do well to inspect the premises. Address me at Whiteville, N. C.

CALVIN HAYNES;
or D. PIGOTT, Wilmington, N. C.

Sept. 10, 1859. 5-tf—3-tf.

Georgetown (S. C.) Pee Dee Times copy 4 weeks and send bill to this office.

LOUIS B. ERAMBERT.

PHARMACEUTIST, WILMINGTON, N. C.
(Under the Carolina Hotel,)

CONTINUES to make weekly additions to his *Fresh* and well selected stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery and Toilet articles, &c. By recent arrivals the following have been received: Gelsemin, Hydrasten, Leptandrin, Cimacifugin, Podophyllin, Extracts of Matico, German Quinine, &c.

☞ A complete assortment of Trusses now on hand.

☞ Parties who order by mail will please be careful in sending the correct measurement, and also, for which side the instrument is wanted for.

Oct. 18th, 1859.

TO PLANTERS.
RHODES' SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

THIS FERTILIZER HAS BEEN FREELY USED FOR the past two years, in South Carolina and Virginia, and has been pronounced by those who have used it fully, equal to No. 1 Peruvian Guano. I am now receiving a cargo of this valuable manure and am prepared to fill orders. Planters should not fail to give it a trial. Pamphlets containing accounts of experiments made by the most prominent planters in South Carolina and Virginia, may be had by applying to

E. A. KEITH,
Wilmington, N. C.

Oct. 16, 1859.

THE GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,

PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE

Says the St. Louis, (Mo.) Democrat: Below, we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidences must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Dr. needs no encomium nor useless puffery from the press:

BATH, MAINE, Jan. 20, 1856.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found that it was proving what I had wished.—I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years; and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am, truly, yours, A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1851. I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure. FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence and universally beloved. WM. DYER.

Brookfield, January 12, 1858.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of your Hair restorative, it gives me pleasure to say, that its effect has been excellent in removing inflamation, dandruff and a constant tendency to itching with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit.

Yours truly, J. K. BRAGG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of 3 sizes, viz: medium and small: the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for dwo dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

AND SOLD BY ALL GOOD DRUGGISTS AND FANCY GOODS DEALERS.

Aug. 5th, 1859 283&50-3m

EDWIN A. KEITH,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.

His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.

Oct. 4th, 1859.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, OCT. 17, 1859.

The Game of Brag—Its Tendency to Deceive.

It is somewhat amusing to contrast the results of electioneering contests after these results have become known, with the anticipations previously indulged in by ardent partizans. Sometimes, indeed, these anticipations are only indulged upon paper or for effect, and have little place in the real feelings or opinions of those giving them utterance. The game of brag, however, has this peculiarity, that if long indulged in it leads to deceive the person or persons indulging in it, even more than it does the public. None of us are free from weaknesses of this kind. We are all liable to deceive ourselves, and therefore to deceive others, without, in many cases, any improper motive whatever.

This brag game has two *phases*. The one leads to the exaggeration of the strength of the bragging party—the other to the depreciation of that of the party opposed. A specimen of this last *phase* is shown in the frequent prophecies of the ruin, destruction, disorganization and defeat of the Democratic party. Any time for years that has been predicted. Latterly it has taken even a more decided form. The ruin of the Democratic party is proclaimed as a thing already done—its death is deliberately announced. It was so announced pending the elections in Georgia and other Southern States, with how much warrant in fact, let the results of these elections show. These proclamations of Democratic death and ruin are pretty well understood by this time, and need not be farther referred to.

But there is a species or kind of bragging in which no harm is meant; where, on the contrary, the only deception arises from our own warmth of feeling and confidence in our cause. We may thus be lulled into a false security and be lead to neglect the means essential to success. This, to some extent, was the case in this State during the past summer. We felt too confident—confidence bred a feeling of security, and the result is before us.

We are now rapidly approaching the time when organized and efficient means must be adopted by any party that aspires to State or National control. When, in fact all the appliances of honorable political warfare ought to be resorted by the Democratic party, if it means to retain its ascendency; when farther, its members ought neither to be discouraged by the brag of opponents proclaiming the party dead, nor betrayed by their own feelings of security into any lack of exertion.

To render success certain we must endeavor to understand and estimate our means and our ends, together with their adaptation to each other, otherwise we may fail to attempt what is fairly in our power, or we may fail to achieve what we do attempt from not knowing the difficulties to be overcome, and proportioning our efforts to their removal.

It would be self-deception for the Democratic party to calculate upon an easy victory in the contests of the coming year, or to suppose that, under existing circumstances, she has that super-abundance of strength that will justify her in sacrificing or neglecting any element that can fairly and properly be brought to her aid. She cannot afford to fritter away her strength in squabbles or divisions between men, or in abstract discussions upon departed issues.

The relations between the Democratic party and the South are now too well established and too generally recognised to require any particular explanation or enforcement;—that the main strength of the Democratic party is at the South, and that the main strength of the South, in the Union, is through the Democratic party. There are thousands, tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands of good Democrats at the North who are perfectly reliable upon all subjects involving the constitutional rights of the States. And we should be sorry to indulge in any sweeping denunciation of our fellow-citizens of the South who do not agree with us in politics, still the broad facts above stated can hardly be called in question, and it therefore follows that Democrats ought to do nothing calculated to divide their forces at the South or alienate any of their *true* friends at the North; for, to meet and force back the coalition founded upon Free Soil and Pennsylvania Protection *bases*, to say nothing of the other isms, will require not only a united South, but the cordial assistance of all national men at the North.

☞ Among the wild and reckless assertions to which insane partizanship has given rise, we do not know that we have ever seen anything to match the tirades poured forth by the Philadelphia *Press*, and some other northern papers upon the head of the President, in connection with the unfortunate difficulty in California, which resulted in the death of Senator Broderick of that State. The *Press* stops not to characterize this death as deliberate assassination, planned and instigated by the administration for the purpose of removing a political opponent, and charges that the blood of Mr. Broderick rests upon the head of James Buchanan! Such stuff as this is unworthy serious attention, and yet it is repeated and copied.

Equally improper is the insinuation that Judge Terry could be made the agent of assassination. Judge Terry is altogether a different man from that; at least we do not suppose that the intimate and trusted friend of gentlemen like Dr. Ashe, and T. H. Ashe, Esq., whom we all know, could be such a man as this sort of charge would imply.

Things are going altogether too far when crimes of the most horrid character are flippantly charged for political effect or the gratification of private malice.—The idea of James Buchanan, being the instigator or Judge Terry the agent, of assassination is perfectly outrageous. The president has not legally noticed the libel of the Press, but if he had noticed it, the provocation was and is gross enough and reckless enough to justify him in doing so.

☞ The American majority in the city of Baltimore on Wednesday last was 1,325. Last Fall Mayor Swann obtained a majority of 17,998.

As usual violence and intimidation were resorted to in very many of the wards. In the 20th ward, the count standing 120 ahead for Norris, the "reform" candidate, the "Plugs" broke in and smashed the box.—Awls and cow-itch seem to have been the favorite weapons. With a few honorable exceptions the police were wholly inefficient, or sided with the clubs. The respectable portion of the American party are sick of club law, and will get rid of it *if they can*.

☞ There were only thirty-four marriage licenses granted the past year in Richmond Co., N. C. What's the matter?

DIRECT IMPORTATION.—We have been requested to call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Harris & Howell, of an importation of Muscovado Sugar. It is expected to reach here in about ten days, and will be sold at prices to compare favorably with other markets.

☞ We have before us the American Journal of Medical Sciences for October, 1859. Published quarterly. Edited by Isaac Hays, M. D. Philadelphia, Blanchard & Lea. London, Trubner & Co. Paris Bassange & Co. Price—Five Dollars a year.

CORN.—We have before us an ear of corn, about twelve inches long, containing 1,098 large and well developed grains. This splendid ear was grown by James T. Petteway, Esq., on his plantation about four miles from town, known as the Quince tract, on upland which was but lightly manured. It is an ear as is an ear, sure enough.

The Terry and Broderick Duel.

We have more than once stated distinctly, while we trust our course has always shown, inferentially at least, that we look upon the *duello*, or any other mode of physical combat, as totally out of place in the settlement of any matters of opinion, or questions of politics. Good shooting or strong nerves, are certainly not good or logical arguments in support of positions with which shooting has nothing to do. This much, we suppose will be conceded by everybody. Messrs. Henan and Morrissey could knock both or all of the next candidates for the Presidency into a cocked hat, and plenty of "professionals" could pick them off like rice birds.

But again, duels do not arise out of mere differences of opinion. In this age of the world, and in these United States of America, with the general, we might say, universal publicity attached to things of this kind, a tolerably fair ground of *personal* difficulty must be assigned as the occasion of challenge, or indeed of any steps taken, and in the course of the correspondence, if this ground is removed satisfactorily, the thing must stop, for after all, in nine cases out of ten, "affairs of honor," as they are called, are simply appeals to public opinion—men go out, not out from considerations of ill-feeling to their competitors but from a sense of what they conceive to be due to themselves. Whether they are right or wrong is another question. We express only our opinion, when we say that no man ought to give personal offence who is not willing to give personal redress. If A, in a moment of excitement says, or does something, justly offensive to B, it is the duty of A, whether approached upon the subject or not, to make the *amende* to B, by plainly acknowledging himself wrong, if he so feels himself wrong. Sometimes, but very seldom indeed, between perfectly rational and honorable men an irreconcilable difference of opinion may arise and be kept up, and a resort be had to the last alternative.

We make these remarks in connection with the recent fatal duel between Senator Broderick and Judge Terry, of California. We do so because we have seen a good deal of wasted piety all poured out in the shape of denunciation on the head of Judge Terry, who killed Broderick in a fair fight. If Broderick had killed Terry, the Free Soil *Vigilantes* of San Francisco, who control most of the papers there would have had very little to say. The fact was otherwise, and therefore they attempt to arouse the "blatant beast" both on the Pacific and the Atlantic. We are surprised that the New York *Express* should have written such an article as we find copied in the *Newbern Progress* of yesterday, under the head "What Are We Coming To?" We are surprised that the *Express*, which, although a Free Soil paper, has heretofore appeared to have some decency, should publish the article referred to, and we are equally surprised that a respectable Southern paper like the *Progress* should have copied and endorsed it.

Look at the thing. Not long ago Judge Terry, as Chief Justice of the State of California, resisted as his oath required him to do, the process of a self-constituted Vigilance Committee. In doing so, he or some one acting with him, wounded one of the officers of the *Vigilantes*. For this, these people arrested him and held him in durance vile, threatening to take his life, or compel him to resign his position as Judge. He refused to resign, and dared them to carry their threats into execution. They did not *dare*.

Among the men of position who lent the sanction of their names and influence to this coercion or assassination of Judge Terry, was David Broderick, and David Broderick wanted to see Terry hung by the *Vigilantes*. When Terry spoke against Broderick in Convention, the latter told the truth when he expressed his regret that Terry had not been assassinated by the Vigilant Committee. Terry naturally resented this, and did to Broderick in fair single combat, what Broderick wanted five thousand Vigilantes to do to Terry. Which is the most vulgar—meeting a man in fair fight or assassinating him by a Vigilance Committee.

☞ The Charlotte *Bulletin* hopes that the *Journal* will take the thing (the modified Danville Connection) coolly. The *Bulletin* must be aware, by this time, that that is our way, since any other course never mends matters. Still the facts to which we called the attention of the *Bulletin* are worthy the consideration of the people of Charlotte and parts adjacent.

The *Bulletin* indulges in some witticisms over our efforts to call the attention of the people of Wilmington to the adoption of measures for availing themselves of the facilities they already enjoy; and it also appears to be much pleased with the supposed uneasiness of the people of the East, etc. Now, we shall none the less press the enterprises we have referred to, because the *Bulletin* appears rejoiced at anything that gives uneasiness to the people of the East. That *may* be quite an element in its happiness. To base our enjoyment upon a loss to any portion of North Carolina, is what we could neither do nor understand.

Walkerism.

Surely, the people must, by this time, have grown weary of Fillibusterism under the auspices of the "grey-eyed man." Where fatuity marks every movement made, and abortive attempts are the only attempts, the interest originally felt and manifested must gradually turn into pity, and finally contempt; and, in truth, we all feel that the play is played out, and it is time for the curtain to drop.

At one time we regretted the ruined health or blasted prospects of young men who might be tempted to go out with Walker, Henningsen and Company, to Nicaragua or elsewhere, but now, we must be convinced that no man, no matter how inexperienced, whose situation is not wholly desperate—who has any prospects, could be induced to embark in such a project.

But even more fatal to the *prestige* of Walkerism, than any of the above considerations, is the fact now generally suspected, that the leaders did not want to get off, for they ostentatiously set a day on which to start, which was as much as notifying the authorities to keep a bright look out for them—which the authorities *did*. Is this child's play, or what is it?

The world now is expensive. It costs a good deal of money to keep men, and likewise women alive; and the cost of making them dead has risen in proportion, so much so, indeed, that the idea of private warfare is obsolete. War now is a noble, national game, in which only princes, potentates, powers, and Baltimore rowdies are allowed to indulge with impunity. As things stand now, we think it would be decidedly advisable for our grey-eyed friend to retire "deep into the shades of private life" and abide his time, which will come or will not come, as the case may be. We think it will not come.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—Last night at 11 o'clock, the Guard heard a noise in the yard in rear of the store of Messrs. L. B. Huggins & Sons, S. E. corner Second and Market Streets, and crossing over, found a board torn off the yard fence, on Market Street; passing through, they found a colored boy, belonging to Mr. Richard Grant, in the act of trying to force off the shutter of one of the windows. The boy had an axe and a hatchet. He had torn off the fence-board and got into the yard in that way. He is about fifteen years old. The Guard arrested him, and he will be examined as soon as Mr. Grant returns to town. Little or no damage was done. The boy stated that there had been another one with him, but the Guard saw only the one.

Daily Journal, 14th inst.

FILIAL LOVE.—Your mother is your best earthly friend. The world may wilfully do you many wrongs, your mother never; the world may persecute you while living, and when dead, plant the ivy and the night-shade of slander upon your grassless grave—but your mother will love and cherish you while living, and, if she survive you will weep for you when dead, such tears as none but a mother knows how to weep. Love your mother!

NEWS ITEMS.

☞ In Richmond, Va., on Sunday, 9th inst., Rev. Henry A. Wise, Jr., was ordained a Priest in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

☞ The War Department has ordered Lt. Col. J. B. Magruder to proceed to Fort Leavenworth without delay.

☞ It is said to be the intention of Gov. Wise to purchase a farm near Richmond, Va., and settle on it. He has sold "Only."

U. S. SOLDIER CONVICTED OF MURDER.—The San Antonio (Texas) papers state that James Beardell, a soldier who was stationed at Fort Lancaster, has been tried in that city for the murder of an old man named Louis Vare, near Fort Lancaster, in February, 1858, and found guilty of murder in the first degree.

MATRIMONIAL STOCK IN RHODE ISLAND.—The divorce docket of the Supreme Court, now in session in Providence, R. I., contains 83 petition for release from matrimony. The court appears determined to keep up with the business, and in a single hour removed the yoke from the necks of twelve discontented couples.

A CHALLENGE.—Col. Thomas Henry, formerly of the U. S. army, but more recently of Walker's Nicaraguan army, challenged Col Frank Anderson at New Orleans last week. The latter refused to fight on the ground that he had never injured Col. Henry.

A CLERGYMAN IN TROUBLE.—Rev. Dr. W. M. Daily, on trial before the Indiana Conference, has been convicted by that body of Drunkness and lewdness, and expelled from the conference by a vote of 65 to 16. An appeal has been taken to the General Conference.

ONE OF THE "GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS."—Asa M. Wyman, a revolutionary veteran, is still living in Windham county, Vermont, at the extraordinary age of 106 years.—His mental faculties are still sound.

CRANBERRIES.—The owners of Cranberry meadows at the eastward complain that the frosts of the last month were very destructive to their Cranberries, and that but few had been gathered.

☞ Mr. Toledano, charged with killing Dr. Graham, has been released from custody at New Orleans.

☞ Stephen H. Branch, it is rumored, has gone to California to escape a prosecution for a libel upon Madame Bagioli.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE.—This document, laid before the Legislature last week, shows the receipts of the State treasury for the year ending October 1st, to have been $1,848,094, and the expenditures $1,704,287. Balance now on hand, $180,303. The actual indebtedness of the State is $3,844,606, and the total liabilities, $16,643 606. A large portion of the message is devoted to the subject of the currency and the banks. It recommends that no bank shall be permitted to issue more than two dollars of paper for one of specie, nor any notes of a less denomination than $20; bills to be payable in specie at the counter of the bank issuing them; the individual property of stockholders to be liable for the debts of the bank; the creation of a board of supervisors; a suspension of specie payment for twenty days, a forfeiture of charter, &c. It is also suggested that the policy of the State is, to wind up the Bank of Tennessee at the expiration of its charter, and leave the business of banking to private enterprise.

☞ The Wappo steam saw mill, near Charleston, was burnt on Saturday last. The loss is upwards of $40,000. It was variously insured in Charleston and Eastern companies. On Thursday night a rice mill, belonging to Daniel Hayward, near Charleston, was also burnt. It was partly insured in New York.

NEWARK CHARTER ELECTION.—Mr. Bigelow, the democratic candidate for mayor of Newark, N. J., was, on the 11th inst., elected mayor by over 500 majority. The democratic city ticket is also elected by about 200 majority. The common council will probably be a tie.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.—The contracts for transportation to New Mexico and Utah have been awarded: the first to Moore & Boyce, the latter to Irwin & White. Henry S. Magraw and Wm. M. Magraw are understood to be partners of Irwin and White. The value of this last contract depends upon the amount of transportation of flour, lumber, &c., to our army in Utah. Should Congress require that the army subsistence there should be the product of the soil of Utah a million of dollars will be saved to the treasury.

☞ Elizabeth City, N. C., has a population of five thousand souls, and yet has but one night policeman. That is a very moral town.—Wish we could say the same for Wilmington.

☞ Hon. Duncan K. McRae, of this State, is announced in the Richmond papers as one of the Lecturers before the Young Men's Christian Association of that city. His subject will be, "The Equality of Genius and Talent."

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.—The next session will be held in Beaufort, commencing on December 13th, under the Presidency of Bishop Early.

☞ The latest advices from Brownsville, received at New Orleans on the 12th inst., represent that great excitement and alarm continued to prevail in and around the city, in consequence of the fact becomming known that the Mexican outlaws had not left the city as supposed, but were encamped near by with large additions to their force, and that another attack was preparing, the finale of which should be the burning of the city. Large numbers of people had fled in anticipation of the attack, as it was feared there were not sufficient Mexican soldiers to defend the place, while of U. S. troops, there were none. The defenceless condition of the American residents by the withdrawal of their troops, would probably force them to take up arms themselves against the marauders.

☞ The Presbyterian Synod of North Carolina meets in this town on Wednesday, the 2nd of November next.

☞ The steamer *Empire City* arrived at New Orleans on the 13th inst., from Havana, with dates from that place to the 8th inst., bringing a quarter of a million of dollars. Sugar and freights slightly improved.

ARRESTED.—The *Charlotte Bulletin* of the 13th inst. says: "Yesterday morning, a young man about 19 years of age answering to the name of Franklin Brooks, and a native of Spartanburg District, (S. C.,) was arrested by S. A. Harris, Esq, on a charge of horse-stealing, having taken from a drover at Wadesboro', N. C., one of his horses. He was pursued by the drover and fortunately captured in Charlotte, where he had sold the animal and was awaiting the cash, which was withheld in order to ascertain if his statement was correct, as he represented in his statement as from Henderson, N. C. Brooks has been taken back to Wadesboro' to answer to the charge of Horse Stealing.

VISIT OF DR. CAHILL TO THE UNITED STATES.—The Rev. Dr. Cahill, of Ireland, is to sail on the 22d or 29th instant for the United States. In a letter he says:

I intend to make a tour of the States and of Canada, to see my countrymen; to inform myself, as an eye witness, of the flourishing institutions of the great American republic; to transmit to the poor Irish at home a weekly report of the condition of their relatives and friends on the other side of the Atlantic, and to point out those parts of the Union where labor is most rewarded, and where a settlement is most advantageous My letters to Ireland shall have no reference, directly or indirectly, to politics, international or domestic. I shall be a mere Irish traveler, cheering my fellow-countrymen wherever I happen to meet them, and conveying the thanks, the gratitude of Ireland to America for her protection and her matchless hospitality to the wandering emigrants from this country. During my passage through the towns and cities, I shall deliver public popular lectures on astronomy.

☞ By later advices from Mexico, it appears that the Juarez Government have made important concessions to Mr. Conner, the American Consul at Mazatlan, for the navigation of the Mexican coast from Guayamas to Acapulco.

By an arrival from Port-u-Prince at New Orleans, dates to September 22d, have been received. The conspiracy was much more extensive than at first supposed. Rigid police measures have been adopted, and the city placed in a state of siege.

GENERAL CONVENTION OF EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—*Richmond, October 12th.*—A large number of resolutions and amendments to the constitution were presented, but no final action was taken. A large portion of the day has been spent in discussing a proposed amendment to the 6th article of the constitution, to allow the general convention to establish a court of appeals for the revision of the decisions of Diocesan Ecclesiastical courts in the trial of presbyters and deacons, but without coming to any action thereon the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

The consecration of the four bishops elect will take place to-morrow, and in order to accommodate the vast number of persons anxious to behold the impressive service, the consecrations will take place in three different churches.

A proposition was made to perform the ceremonies in the Capitol grounds, in the open air, which, after an animated debate, was not agreed to.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT AND THE SAN JUAN AFFAIR.—The Washington Correspondent "A" of the Baltimore *Sun* of the 12th says:—The report that asperity had been exhibited by the British government in respect to the San Juan affair is rather ridiculed in official quarters. With a Chinese war in hand, together with continued difficulties in India, England will hardly assume just now a peremptory or haughty tone with us upon any subject. While the administration is not responsible for the act of Gen. Harney, it will strongly maintain our territorial right up to the channel of Haro.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL.—The same writer says that since the project of a quick mail service to New Orleans via the peninsula of Florida has been mooted, certain New Orleans papers have indulged in violent attacks upon the Postmaster General. These have been intensified by his refusal longer to send mails by the Tehuantepec route, which like other overland routes carrying nothing but mails, involves vast expenditure without any return. New Orleans now has the same service as New York, and if a new and quicker mail route from the Atlantic cities to New Orleans should be established, it is not to be inferred that the slower routes already existing would be dispensed with.

ARRIVAL OF SPECIE.—*Further from South and Central America.*—The steamship North Star, with California mails to the 20th, via Aspinwall, arrived at New York on the 12th. She brings $1,500,000 in specie. General Scott arrived at Panama on the 4th inst. The Carthagena revolution had proved successful. Bolivia was in a state of siege, and Santander still unsubdued. Ed. F. Conway, an American, had been convicted, in Costa Rica, of killing a German, and sentenced to four years imprisonment. Peru is still preparing an expedition against Ecuador.

☞ A Washington dispatch to the Baltimore *Sun*, and other papers says that "it is stated on good authority that Col. Forney has received a notification from President Buchanan of an intention to institute a prosecution for libel, on account of an article in the *Press* on Monday relative to Senator Broderick's death." We do not believe one word of it.

LATER FROM HAVANA.—The steamer *Catawba* has arrived at Charleston, with dates from the above city to the 9th inst., via Key West. The Charleston *Evening News* of the 14th inst. says:—We learn that the Star of the West left Key West for New York on the 10th inst. She arrived on the 9th and broke her shaft on the morning of the 5th about 90 miles from Aspinwall, her engines remaining perfect. The underwriters were of opinion that she was safe to proceed to New York. She had on board 350 passengers and $1,800,000 in treasure.

There was no news at Havana of general or local interest.

☞ The returns, so far as received, from Minnesota, indicate the election of the Republican candidate for Governor.

☞ There is nothing definite from Iowa. A dispatch from Columbus says the republican State ticket, including Governor, is elected by over 15,000 majority.

The returns thus far indicate a republican majority in the Senate of 9, and in the House of from 12 to 16 members.—The Legislature is to choose a United States Senator, in the place of Pugh, democrat.

The republican majority on the popular vote in the State last year was 20,344, so that the democrats this year have made a gain of over 5,000 votes.

GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH—CONSECRATION OF BISHOPS.—*Richmond, October 13.*—William Henry Odenheimer, bishop of New Jersey, and Gregory Thurston Bedell. assistant bishop of Ohio, were consecrated to-day in St. Paul's church; Alexander Gregg, bishop of Texas, in Monumental church; and Henry P. Whipple, bishop of Minnesota, in St. James' church There were great throngs in attendance, including numerous strangers. The ceremonies were very imposing. All of the bishops here assisted in the consecration. The convention was not in session to-day.

MORTALITY AMONG INDIANS.—An arrival at St. Joseph, from Sioux City, announces a terrible malady among the Omaha Indians, some fifty of their number having died recently. The Indians think it is the effect of eating the meat of the buffalo, affected with bloody murrain. The Indians had thrown away all the meat of the one thousand buffaloes which they had put up for winter use, and were preparing for another buffalo hunt.

☞ A Vigilence Committee has been formed at Marksville, La., to aid the police in arresting suspicious characters.

☞ Denver City advices to the 6th instant have been received at Leavenworth. The election held for a delegate to Congress had probably resulted in the election of B. D. Williams.

The mines were yielding well. A nuggett worth $150 and others of smaller value had been found. A snow storm has temporarily suspended operations, but they had since been renewed.

AS WE SAID.—There is no truth in the statement that President Buchanan has instituted suit against Mr. Forney for an alleged libel.

☞ A dispatch in the Baltimore *Sun*, says that the conduct of Com. Tatnall in China has been approved by the Navy Department. Of course this is decisive of the views of the government upon the subject, even if it were not known that Gen. Cass, in conversation, deprecates the publication of reports to the effect that the State Department had censured our officers for their part in the battle before the Peiho forts. Mr. McLane is to return to Mexico in the new government steamer Brooklyn.

GENERAL CONVENTION OF EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—*Richmond, October 13.*—The committee to whom was referred the subject of churches in foreign countries, not within the jurisdiction of any foreign missionary bishops, reported a canon to place such under the general convention of the United States, and subject to the Episcopal government and jurisdiction of the presiding bishop. Referred to the committee on canons.

The proposed amendment to article sixth of the constitution, to establish a court of appeals, was rejected by a large majority.

The House of Bishops passed a resolution to appoint a joint committee to devise a plan for the creation of a fund to aid feeble parishes and congregations at missionary stations.

The House of Deputies took up the report of the missionary committee to appoint at this session two missionary bishops, one for the Northwest and one for the Southwestern portion of the United States; which was adopted, and thereupon the whole congregation immediately sung the "Gloria in Excelsis," and after prayer, adjourned. The event was considered the most solemn hour of the convention.

☞ Advices from Port-au-Prince to the 26th ult. have been received at New York. Many of the prominent leaders of the late conspiracy have been arrested, including the assassin of President Geffard's daughter.

☞ Advices from the same port to the 1st inst., have been received at New Orleans. The city is still in a state of siege, but the excitement is abating.

☞ We notice that a patent has been issued to Bold R. Hood, Esq., of Sampson county, N. C., for an improvement in Ploughs.

☞ R. H. WHITAKER, Esq., editor and proprietor of the *Democratic Press*, at Raleigh, proposes to issue that paper semi-weekly and weekly. The terms of the semi-weekly $4 and the weekly $2 per year. Success to the enterprise.

Details of Foreign News by the Steamship Africa.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—By Liverpool files we learn the following additional items of European news:

Letters from the French provinces confirm the reports of the armament of all the great ports. The government has purchased land at a very high price on the Provencal coast, for the purpose of erecting fortifications.

It is stated that the Pope contemplates abandoning Rome, and again taking refuge at Gaeta.

Advices from Rome to the 27th announce the arrival there of the Austrian Minister, who had an audience of the Pope on the 25th instant.

In Lombardy the male population are being organized militarily, and the Piedmontese government has sent a large quantity of ammunition to all the principal towns.

The representative of the ex-Grand Duke of Tuscany at Rome has refused to deliver up the embassy-house, although threatened with the confiscation of his own property in Tuscany. It is said he is supported in this refusal by the ambassadors of France and Austria.

The King of the Belgians would remain at Marseilles two days.

It is stated that the return of the Emperor to Paris will be postponed till the 13th of October.

At Madrid great distrust is felt with respect to the policy and action of England with regard to the Morocco question. The Times' Paris correspondents says the latest and most accredited report respecting Italy is that the Grand Duke of Tuscany will regain his throne, not by forcible means, but by an appeal to universal suffrage, accompanied by the grant of a constitution and a general amnesty; the Duchess of Parma will have Modena, and that Parma will remain annexed to Piedmont. The warmest and most sanguine partisans have now given up all hope of being emancipated from Papal rule.

Letters from Naples state that a movement of troops is taking place; that important commands had been already bestowed.

THE SAN JUAN AFFAIR.

The London Times of Thursday is highly indignant at the conduct of the Americans, and is somewhat belligerent in its tone: "We have yielded more than we ought on many American questions." it declares, "simply because the public opinion of the country cannot be enlisted on these paultry disputes, while the destinies of the world are being decided out of doors.

"But there has probably never yet been an instance of a spot in dispute between the two nations which has been violently seized by one of them, on the sole responsibillty of an inferior officer. Such an act requires explanation from the government at Washington, and doubtless Mr. Buchanan will at once declare that Gen. Harney acted without his sanction, and that the position of matters has been in no way changed by this appeal to main force."

The Times censurse the British government for habitually yielding to every demand of the American government, and expresses a hope that "We shall be true to ourselves and to those hardy and trusting adventurers, who, under the supposed protection of the British flag, have spread themselves over the globe."

"This language," says the European Times, "is almost certain to produce language equally defiant on the part of our transatlantic cousins, and is not calculated to lead to a very harmonious solution of the question. It will hardly be adopted by a responsible minister like Lord John Russell, and is certainly calculated to weaken the hands of President Buchanan."

The Zurich conferences continued up to the last accounts, but nothing had transpired touching its proceedings.

Prince Napoleon had visited Zurich and left without having an interview with the plenipotentiaries.

The Moniteur repudiates the idea that the Emperor Napoleon desires to place a French Prince on the Italian throne.

It was asserted that the King of Belgium's visit to Branitz referred simply to the Belgian debt to France, payment having been demand.

Rumours continue to be circulated of active naval armaments and fortifications going on in France.

The Paris Bourse closed quiet at 69f. 25c.

It was vaguely reported that Austria is seeking to negotiate a loan in London.

The Italian rumours are very conflicting, but have a threatening aspect. It is reported that Austria and Sardinia were making warlike preparations, and that the French army of occupation is to be reinforced.

The dukes of Modena and Tuscany are reported to have organized a large force to attack the army of Central Italy. Another authority says the Duke of Tuscany will regain his throne by an appeal to universal suffrage.

There had been rumours of disturbances in Naples but they were contradicted. Movements of troops, however, were taking place.

The Spanish government has declined the offer of England to mediate with the Emperor of Morocco.

The latest accounts from China confirm the rumour of the nominal imprisonment of the American Minister at Pekin.

The Paris Pays says Mr. Ward and the entire American legation were conveyed to Pekin in a huge traveling box, from which only the sky was visible. They were well treated, but were not allowed to see anything, and were confined to the house at Pekin awaiting an interview with the Emperor, after which they will return to the frontier in the same manner as they came.

SPOTS ON THE SUN.—It is stated that the spots on the sun are unusually numerous and large this year. At the present time there are eleven groups of spots visible, two of which have just made their appearance on the western edge. A very large spot has been recently observed nearly in the centre, embracing a central black spot and a still larger penumbral region. It is said to be undergoing daily remarkable changes.

BY TELEGRAPH.

One day Later from Europe—Arrival of the Steamship City of Manchester.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14th, 1859.

The steamship City of Manchester, from Liverpool on the 28th ult., brings telegraphic dates to the 29th, received via Queenstown Ireland. She reports markets dull and unchanged.

The Dictator of Modena had ordered thirty-thousand Minie rifles.

The London *Times* says that the seizure of the Island of San Juan by the United States originated in audacity based upon the assumption that England would be be afraid to avenge it. The *Times* says it is time to put a stop to all such notions.

Three Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Steamer Africa.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15th, 1859.

The Steamship Africa arrived here yesterday with Liverpool dates to the 1st inst., being three days later news.

The U. S. Minister to China, Hon. Mr. Ward, was at Pekin at latest accounts, awaiting an interview with the Emperor. He was well treated, and his confinement extends only to prevent him from making external observations of the country.

Italian rumors are contradictory, but affairs look threatening.

It is reported that the Dukes of Tuscany and Modena have organized a strong force against the army of Central Italy.

English politics are unimportant.

The Zurich Conference continued in session. It is reported that Austria and Sardinia are making warlike preparations, and that the French army of occupation is being reinforced.

The Brownsville Affair.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 15th, 1859.

Later advices from Texas state that Gen. Twiggs has been compelled to refuse assistance to the people of Brownsville for the want of men. Rangers were recruiting for the purpose of expelling the Mexican marauders.

Post Office Contributions to the Washington Monument.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16th, 1859.

The plan to raise funds for the completion of the Washington National Monument, through the medium of the Post Offices throughout the United States, bids fair to prove successful. Several hundred postmasters have already notified Lieut. Ives, the engineer in charge, that they have placed boxes within their offices, for the reception of contributions, and it is believed that a very large proportion of the whole will co-operate in the project.

From some offices returns for the first month have already been received. The town of Lynn, Mass., stands at the head of the list, having contributed $46. Wheeling, Va., sent $18; Washington, $17; Baltimore and Portsmouth, Va., $15 each; New York, New Haven, Charleston, Petersburg, Va., Montgomery, Ala., Windsor, N. C., and Fort Smith, Ark., each about $10; Newport, R. I., Pittsburg, Pa., Augusta, La Grange, and Macon, Ga., Fredericksburg, Va., Hernando, Mississippi, and Tulip, Arkansas, from $5 to $8, each. Returns from about one hundred other towns range from $5 down to 5 cents. If each community where there is a postoffice would, every month, contribute even the latter sum, a fund would accrue to the Monument of over $15,000 per year.

All of the letters containing remittances are put on record, and, at stated intervals, the amounts received and the names of places by which they were contributed, are to be published, in the principal papers of each State.

Four Days Later from Europe.

FARTHER POINT, Oct. 17th, 1859.

The Steamship North Briton, arrived at this place yesterday, with dates from Liverpool to the 5th inst., being four days later.

Judge Mason, the American Minister at Paris, died in that city on the third instant.

The Italian reports are contradictory, but there are strong indications of a coming struggle.

Garibaldi was calling for reinforcements, and a collision between the army of Central Italy and the Papal forces is shortly expected.

France, Austria and Sardinia are reported to be actively preparing for the emergency.

It is asserted that the Pope has ordered passports to the Sardinian Minister.

Conferences at Zurich continued; on the 3d, the articles of peace were read over. The *Patrie* says that the treaty will be signed in a few days.

The London *Times* has another sharp article on the San Juan affair.

$40.

THE $40 DOUBLE LOCK STITCH FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES.

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT BARRY'S DAGUERREOTYPE GALLERY, MOZART HALL.

SOMETHING NEW.

COMPLETE WITH THE TABLE.

SEWING WITH TWO THREADS FROM TWO SPOOLS.

Patented January 4th, 1859.

No Complicated Machinery—No Getting out of Order!

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FAMILY AND PLANTATION USE.

1000 STITCHES IN A MINUTE!

These machines are warranted first class, and fully equal to the highest priced machines.

OBSERVE:—We invite all to bring any garment, COARSE or FINE, HEAVY or LIGHT, which we will make up at once, thus establishing the reputation of our Machines—the only low-priced machine as yet offered, sewing with two threads, and

GUARANTEED NO HUMBUG!

These machines will Gather, Hem, Stitch or Fell in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Our new and improved hemmer will turn a hem of any width, stitching at the same time without any previous basting.

We warrant these Machines to be just what we here represent, and we guarantee to refund the money to any person who, after learning their use, is not satisfied with his bargain.

☞ Testimonials can be seen at the rooms, and references given.

E. T. BARRY & CO.,

Proprietors of the Patent for Middle and Eastern North Carolina, to whom apply for County Agencies.

June 20th, 1859.—244&43-1awly·

WILMINGTON, N. C., 11th July, 1859.

Messrs. E. T. BARRY & CO.—*Gentlemen:*—

THE SEWING MACHINE of Scovil & Goodell's pattern, which I purchased from you some time since, sews with great rapidity and neatness. Its great recommendations are its simplicity of construction and its adaptation to family use. The negroes and children about the house soon acquire a knowledge of its use, and sew apparently as well as the most experienced. I have no hesitancy in recommending it as a useful invention.

Respectfully your ob't. serv't.,

July 15.—46-tf M. LONDON.

PORK—PORK.

50 BBLS. HEAVY CITY MESS, now landing; for sale by T. H. McKOY & CO.

October 17th.

SOAP—SOAP.

40 BOXES COLGATES No. 1 AND PALE, and other brands, in store and for sale by

October 17. T. H. McKOY & CO.

THE NATIONAL RANGE.

A NEW AND EXCELLENT portable range, and cheaper than the old fashioned, is for sale by

L. C. TURNER.

Sept. 26th, 1859. Sole Agent for Wilmington.

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND. For sale by

Sept. 1. E. MURRAY & CO.

MULLETS! MULLETS!!

70 BARRELS, now landing and for sale by

Oct. 15th. ZENO H. GREENE.

BUCKWHEAT.

24 BAGS BUCKWHEAT;
5 kegs extra Goshen Butter;
10 boxes Cheese, for retailing;
2 cases Sweet Oil. Just received per Schr. D. C. Hulse, and for sale by O. KELLEY.

October 14th.

SACK SALT.

200 SACKS GROUND ALUM, in store and for sale by ZENO H. GREENE.

Oct. 14.

LAW NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ASSOCIATED themselves together in the practice of the Law in the Counties of Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, Sampson, and New Hanover. Office on Front street, second door South Bank of Cape Fear, where one of them can always be found.

A. EMPIE, Jr.,

Sept. 28.—20-1m—5-3m D. C. ALLEN.

A CARD.

MR. ALEXANDER informs the public of Wilmington and its vicinity and the surrounding counties generally, that he has made arrangements with first-class American Manufacturers of JEWELRY and SILVER-WARE in all its branches. Mr. ALEXANDER will continue the JEWELRY BUSINESS in Wilmington *permanently!* Mr. ALEXANDER guarantees every article he sells to be made of the best of GOLD, and again informs the public that he is determined not to sell Plated Jewelry or Gilt Goods of any description. He endeavors to outlive all false reports about his selling goods under false pretences. He pronounces them all as base, malicious fabrications from the Underground Railroad, which was put forth to injure him in his business. Since he begun, he has and will outlive all such base falsehoods. He has been in the Jewelry busines since he was 18 years old, has kept a first-class Jewelry Store in Broadway, New York, and has sold DIAMONDS, and GOLD WATCHES, &c., &c., to many of our first citizens in Wilmington when in New York, and hopes that all good and sensible citizens will not believe such false, malicious reports as have been circulated about him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER,
Jeweller & Watch Maker,
Wilmington, N. C.

Sept. 20, 1859. 13&4-1m

☞ Herald, daily and weekly 1m.

1000 PAIRS FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS,

CUT ON NEW FRENTCH PATTERNS.

October Paris Reports just received, at

October 12th. BALDWIN'S.

1,500 BUSINESS SUITS,

FROM $5 50 UPWARDS. All our goods are new—every garment warranted perfect. See the new styles at

Oct. 12. BALDWIN'S.

MULLETS! MULLETS!!

100 BBLS. PRIME MULLETS, in Pork barrels;
100 " " " " Pine "

For sale by

Oct. 14. WILLARD & CURTIS.

ADAMANTINE CANDLES.

50 BOXES ADAMANTINE CANDLES. For sale by

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,

Oct. 13th S. E. Cor. Market & Second Sts.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at HAVANA, on

WEDNESDAY, October 19th, 1859.

$360,000.

SORTEO NUMERO 625 ORDINARIO.

CAPITAL PRIZE—$100,000!

1 Prize of	$100,000	50 Prizes of	1,000
1 "	50,000	60 "	500
1 "	30,000	153 "	400
1 "	20,000	20 Approximations	8,800
1 "	10,000		

Four Approximations to the $100,000 of $600 each; 4 of $400 to $50,000; 4 of $400 to $30,000; 4 of $400 to $20,000; 4 of $400 to $10,000.

Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5.

Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount.

Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.

A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes known.

☞ All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to "DON RODRIGUEZ, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C."

Oct. 7. 1859. 23&6-1y

TO OUR COUNTRY FRIENDS.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED our stock of Goods suitable to your wants, and to which we invite your attention. Our stock of DOMESTIC DRY GOODS is larger than usual, among which may be found, Kerseys, Linsays, Osnaburgs, Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Bleached do., Marlboro' and Manchester Stripes and Plaids, Hickory Stripes, Kentucky Jeans, Sattinets, Calicoes, Apron Checks, Bed Ticking, Blankets, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

We also invite your attention to our stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, consisting of Men's light and heavy Brogans, Men's Calf Brogans, Men's Calf Boots, Ditchers' Boots, Woman's light and heavy Shoes, Ladies Morocco Boots and Buskins, Ladies' Gaiters, besides a variety of Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.

We have, also, a good variety of WOOL AND CASSIMERE HATS.

Before purchasing your Goods elsewhere, we hope you will give our stock an examination.

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,

Oct. 13th S. E. Cor. Market and Second Sts.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y,

HARTFORD, CONN.

INCORPORATED A. D. 1810............CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Authorised Capital,	$1,000,000
Capital Paid in,	500,000
Surplus,	300,000

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1859.

Cash on hand and in Bank,	$43,455 22
Cash in hand of Agents and in transit,	54,827 09
Real Estate unencumbered, (cash value,)	15,000 00
Bills Receivable, amply secured,	73,174 55
2,404 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford,	230,413 00
2,200 " " " " New York,	197,750 00
710 " " " " Boston,	74,620 00
100 Shares Bank of the State of Missouri,	10,000 00
State and City Bonds, 6 per cents,	74,245 00
Rail Road Stocks,	16,250 00
United States' Treasury Notes,	14,035 00
	803,769 8

DIRECTORS.

H. HUNTINGTON,	CHARLES BOSWELL,	JOY ALLYN,
ALBERT DAY,	HENRY KENEY,	JOHN P. BRACE,
JAMES GOODWIN,	CALVIN DAY,	CHARLES J. RUSS.

H. HUNTINGTON, *President.*
TIMO. C. ALLYN, *Secretary.*
C. C. LYMAN, *Assistant Secretary.*
WM. N. BOWERS, *Actuary.*

This old and reliable Company, established for nearly FIFTY YEARS, continues to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Furniture, Warehouses, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, on its usual satisfactory terms.

Particular attention given to insuring Farm Property, consisting of Dwellings, Barns and Out-Buildings connected, and Furniture, Live Stock, Hay, Grain, Farming Utensils, &c., &c., contained in the same, for a term of three or five years at *low* rates of premium.

Applications for Insurance may be made to the undersigned, *the duly authorised Agent* for Wilmington and vicinity.

Losses equitably adjusted at this Agency, and paid immediately, upon satisfactory proofs, in funds *current in the cities of New York or Boston*, as the assured may prefer.

H. R. SAVAGE, Agent.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 19. 1859.—141-26-1y*

THE GREAT WONDER

OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,

PROFESSOR WOOD'S

HAIR RESTORATIVE

Says the St. Louis, (Mo.) Democrat: Below, we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidences must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Dr. needs no enconium. nor useless puffery from the press:

BATH, MAINE, Jan. 20, 1856.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found that it was proving what I had wished.—I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years; and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as my self. I am, truly, yours, A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1851. I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure. FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence and universally beloved. WM. DYER.

Brookfield, January 12, 1858.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of your Hair restorative, it gives me pleasure to say, that its effect has been excellent in removing inflamation, dandruff and a constant tendency to itching with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit.

Yours truly, J. K. BRAGG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of 3 sizes, viz: medium and small: the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for dwo dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

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